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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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## PRESIDENT'S WAR ADDRESS EXPECTED TO CLEAR THE AIR

Officials See in Its Definite Proposals Encouragement for the Russians and Light for the German People if They Choose to See.

Opinion in Congress Appears to Be Universal That Psychological Moment for Statement Was Selected.

Outline of 14 U. S. Aims, It Is Believed, Will Offset Any Evil From Latest German Peace Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. (By A. P.)—Approval of President Wilson's address to Congress, setting forth America's program for war and peace, was heard on every side in Washington today, and the opinion seems universal that the President had chosen the psychological moment to counteract any evil effects of Germany's latest peace propaganda.

Although some professed to believe that the Germans might find the terms laid down acceptable, as a basis of negotiations, most officials saw in the definite proposals of the address only a great war document, clearing the atmosphere for the allies, heartening the Russians and furnishing a light for the German people if they choose to see it.

It was authentically stated that the President decided to address Congress at this time in an effort to prevent resumption of negotiations between the Russians and Germany at Brest-Litovsk, and counteract the duplicity of the Germans shown in their dealing with the Russians. The President, in making his speech, announced that the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely had been broken off.

Another reason for the President's message was found in the necessity of making some reply to the request of the Bolsheviks that the United States and the Entente join in the peace negotiations. Germany made it a condition of the negotiations that Russia should bring in the allies.

Since the United States and the allies have not recognized the Bolshevik Government, it was deemed necessary that the United States set forth its aims in a public announcement which might be given circulation in Russia, following the example of Premier Lloyd George. The President's address has been cabled and sent by wireless to the principal world capitals for telegraphic distribution.

Sympathetic for Russians.

A notable feature of the address was the sympathetic attitude of the President towards the Russian representatives who dealt with the Germans at the peace conference—the Bolsheviks, often execrated for their defection from the Entente and for permitting themselves to be drawn into the Teutonic peace trap. The Russians, he said, presenting a perfectly clear statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, were sincere and in earnest, and when they told that the actual German terms of settlement came from the military leaders who had no thought but to keep what they had taken, the negotiations were broken off.

Upon the question of whether the Russians and the world are to listen to the military and imperialistic minority which so far has dominated the Teutonic policy, or to the liberal leaders and parties who speak the spirit and intentions of the resolutions adopted by the German Reichstag last July, the President declared, must depend the peace of the world. This was in line with his previous declaration that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be taken for anything worth while, but he took care to disclaim any intention to suggest a change in German institutions.

There are intimations, though no official admission, that President Wilson and the British Premier spoke with a full understanding as to what was to be said and that the President, who said, "there is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers," made his address supplementary to that of the British Premier.

Lloyd George's speech was prepared before the abrupt termination of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and he took a rather hopeless view of Russia's future, declaring that "Russia acts independently we cannot help the catastrophe."

President Shows Optimism.

President Wilson is much more optimistic and hopeful of the awakening of the Russians to the dangers of the pitfall which Germany has dug for them.

Some slight differences in the statement of the aims of Germany's enemies, as compared with preceding

## \$108 IN COUNTERFEIT BILLS SENT TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Letter With It Said: "I Am Deeply Repentant for Having Defrauded the Government."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—Secretary McAdoo yesterday received an anonymous letter containing \$108 in bills.

"I am deeply repentant," wrote the sender, "for having defrauded the Government out of this sum and now return it."

The money was sent to the Treasury cashier for deposit in the conscience fund and today it was discovered the bills were counterfeit.

## MORE THAN 100 INDUSTRIES TO JOIN COAL SAVING PLAN

Voluntary Curtailment of Output to Save Fuel for Army, Navy and Munition Works.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—A "coal budget plan" based on the voluntary agreement of manufacturers not engaged in war work to reduce their fuel consumption was announced last night by the Fuel Administration as its method for adjusting demand to supply in 1918. A saving of possibly 50,000,000 tons of coal for the year is contemplated.

The air and navy, munition works, other war material factories, public utilities and domestic consumers will be the only classes of consumers to receive 100 per cent of their needs while the war continues.

Representatives of the American Brewers' Association and others affiliated with the making of beer volunteered a reduction of 700,000 tons of coal annually. Other industries to save are paint and varnish, wall paper, confectionery, artificial ice, tobacco and glassware.

There are more than 100 industries not engaged in war work which must curtail their use of fuel because of conflict with the nation's war needs.

## M'ADOO'S AID SUBJECT TO DRAFT

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Joseph M. Shaffer, personal stenographer for Secretary McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads, was declared subject to call in the next draft by the Exemption Board in Shaffer's home district in East Boston yesterday, although Secretary McAdoo filed an affidavit with the young man's questionnaire saying that he was a necessary employee of the Government.

In a letter to McAdoo, Chairman William C. Maguire of the Election Board said:

"This board feels that Shaffer, after a period of six months, should be readied by another, and further, that his employment, namely, that of stenographer and reporter, will be readily and easily performed by a person outside the draft age."

## MEN IN BRITISH FRONT LINE SUFFER SEVERELY IN BLIZZARD.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 9.—Another heavy snowstorm set in Monday night along the British front, and by yesterday morning several inches of snow were added to the already considerable depth. The weather turned colder later in the day and wind was driving up sand drifts, making the movement of traffic still more difficult.

There is little or no fighting going on, but the men in the front lines are enduring great hardships in their bitter battle with the weather, and they long for spring, even though it may mean a renewal of hostilities.

## TUNNELING MACHINE FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A tunneling machine, designed for boring subterranean passages beneath enemy positions, will be presented to Secretary Baker by Representative Nels Juel of Illinois, on behalf of the Chicago inventors.

It is said that prior to America's entry into the war, Germany negotiated for purchase of the device but was blocked through the activities of the British secret service.

## GERMAN CHAMPS HUMANITY AND PEACE, HE TELLS POLES

Assures Delegation of Full Support in Development of Order, Progress and Civilization.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—Referring to himself as having been, throughout his reign, the champion of principles making for the welfare of humanity and peaceful co-operation of peoples, Emperor William gave assurance of his full support to the new Polish government.

Today's official statement said the total number of prisoners taken in the Seichespray action was 178, including one officer and 15 noncommissioned officers.

## BERLIN SAYS FRENCH MADE GAIN AND THEN LOST IT.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions on a front of more than a mile west of Flirey and penetrated the line of German posts, the General Staff announced today. During the night the Germans counter-attacked and forced the French back at all points to their former positions.

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During the Entire Year 1917  
The ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
Carried Nearly

8,000,000 Agate  
Lines of

Home-Merchants' Advertising

Establishing a new record with a substantial

Gain of 407,400 Agate  
Lines

The Home-Merchants' Story told in figures:

POST-DISPATCH . . . . .	7,993,440	AGATE LINES
Globe-Democrat . . . . .	4,161,000	"
Star (Sunday) . . . . .	3,013,500	"
Republic . . . . .	2,814,000	"
Times (Sunday) . . . . .	2,136,600	"

Almost double the Globe-Democrat—Almost triple the Republic—Almost four times the Times—More than two and half times the Star.

A gain greater by nearly 100,000 lines than the combined net gain of the Globe-Democrat, the Republic and Times!

"First in Everything."

Some slight differences in the statement of the aims of Germany's enemies, as compared with preceding

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

## FRONT IN RAID ON MILE FRONT CAPTURE 150 MEN

Take Machine Guns and Destroy Shelters in Action Near St. Mihiel.

## HEAVY SNOW IN FRANCE

Men in British Front Line Endure Great Hardship and Activity Is Limited.

## PARIS, JAN. 9. (By A. P.)—

In a surprise attack east of St. Mihiel yesterday French troops penetrated German defenses on a front of nearly a mile. After demolishing the positions and destroying shelters, they returned to their own lines with 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns. St. Mihiel is southeast of Verdun at the point of a deep salient held by the Germans.

The official statement issued last night said:

"In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attempt against our small posts east of Mont Teton. The artillery fire was rather lively in the Avescourt and Bezonvau sectors.

"In the Woerre, in the region north of Seichespray, we carried out an extensive surprise attack, which succeeded completely. Our detachments penetrated the enemy positions on a front of about 1500 yards. The German defenses were demolished and the shelters destroyed. In accordance with orders, our troops afterward returned to their own lines, bringing back 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

It is a sincere joy to me to be able to greet you, as the appointed representatives of the Polish State, in my capital. I gather from your words, with lively satisfaction, that you see in the acts carried out by my exalted allies and myself fulfillment of the long cherished desire of the Polish people for re-establishment of the independent Polish kingdom, and that you believe you will be best serving your fatherland if, in common with the German empire and Austria-Hungary, you accept the principles which guarantee the well-being of humanity and peaceful co-operation of peoples. As against the calumnies of the enemy I feel grateful that my unremitting efforts in my reign of nearly 20 years to be the champion and protector of these principles, will meet with deep sympathy on your part.

"May it be granted to you, gentlemen, in successful labor, to give the Polish State foundations which will

guarantee its further peaceable development as an element of order, progress and civilization. You may hereby be assured of the full support of myself and my Government."

## PARIS, JAN. 9. (By A. P.)—

Under the heading "The Parallel Offensive—A Second Blow," the Standard heralds the President's address as "another notable contribution to the drumfire on the enemy's moral position." It hopes that no opportunity will be lost in future "to rain blows on the system whose creed, in Mr. Wilson's words, is imperial domination."

This newspaper says the surrender of the German ruling class may be nearer than some think; therefore, the allies must continue to drive home to the German people the fact that their suffering will continue in ever-increasing severity until the Kaiser accepts the principle of right over might.

The Pall Mall Gazette says President Wilson's address constitutes an effective model of frank and open diplomacy, to which he accords first place in his catalogue of things requisite for the world's peace. It remarks that the strongest German microscope will be taxed to find evidence of discord between his words and those of Premier Lloyd George.

## CONCEPTIONS OF POLICY.

It adds: "The two documents vary in degree of emphasis of the fullness with which they handle particular questions, but there is not the slightest difference to be discovered in their conceptions of essential policy. The President adopts a pointedly generous view of the Bolshevik aspirations, and one that is obviously easier for the American public to understand than the German."

The Standard says the President's address is "a clear-cut definition of the aims of the Allies."

It adds: "The two documents differ in the way in which they handle the question of the Central Powers."

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chaos in which the country now is involved."

### LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH DENOUNCED BY GERMAN ORGAN

Premier Adheres to His Imperialistic War Aims, Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung Says.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German organ discussing Lloyd George's speech, says:

"Even if David Lloyd George now, for obvious reasons, renounces the talk about all kinds of crushing aims with which he formerly was wont to make an impression on the masses of his own people and the allies, and it those points in which Russia had the most influence in determining the general program of the Entente, there nevertheless has been virtually no change in England's war aims. They are, as before, the result of the will of unrestricted world power."

"Mr. Lloyd George knows today, as when he made his first war speech, that the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as that of the other allies of Germany, must form the cornerstone in the building of a new peace. Nevertheless, he adheres to his imperialistic war aims with their unmeasured demands, and only by a change in tone tries to give the impression that he takes into account the alteration of the military and political situation. It is characteristic of him and his allies."

A Vienna dispatch to the Pester Lloyd (Budapest) says that in political circles the peace conditions offered by the British Prime Minister are considered impossible of acceptance.

### GERMAN SOCIALIST ORGAN'S VIEW OF PREMIER'S SPEECH

Vorwaerts Says It Was Framed in Paris to Meet Approval of German Workingmen.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 3 (By A. P.)—Vorwaerts, the principal organ of the Socialists, is commenting on the war aims of Premier Lloyd George, declares the Premier has "gradually" in a carefully selected disguise. It says the speech was "written in some parts so as to meet the approval of German workingmen."

The newspaper adds that the Premier's abandonment of the attempt to interfere in Germany's internal affairs is gratifying and that his demand that the states which have been overrun in the course of the war be restored to complete independence will not call forth contradiction.

Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, the newspaper says the inhabitants of the districts are not foreign or alien peoples within the German state.

If the natives of the German colonies are to be protected from exploitation by European capitalists, not only those of the British colonies, but also those of the British colonies?" it asks. "It would be underestimating the good sense of the British workingmen if one assumed that these contradictions escaped their discernment."

This obviously incomplete synopsis, which bears the marks of having been censored carefully, is the first indication to reach the outside world of the attitude of the German Socialists toward Lloyd George's outline of aims. Although other German newspapers denouncing the Premier's attitude have taken the neutral points adjacent to Germany, a dispatch from Amsterdam yesterday had no copy of Vorwaerts had been received and apparently the editions containing comment on the Premier's statement have not been permitted to cross the border.

### 10,000 GOVERNMENT JOBS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Places for which Workers Are Needed Range From Laborer to Scientist.

Ten thousand Government jobs are ready for distribution in the St. Louis Civil Service District, if that number of David Hendricks, head of the district. The places for which these workers are needed range from scientist to stenographer and mechanician in greatest demand.

A call for 774 mechanics was issued from Washington yesterday. Blacksmiths, machinists, boat builders and boilermakers are especially needed for Government work. Some of these positions pay as much as 63 cents an hour and time and one-half overtime.

Hendricks estimates that positions open for workers of both sexes in 39 scientific lines, while vacancies exist in 159 mechanical branches.

The Government is calling almost only for additional stenographers. Hendricks states that all of the 65 stenographers who took the Civil Service examination in November have been appointed, at entrance salaries of \$1100 a year.

Gen. Grossotti of Marine Fame Dies. PARIS, Jan. 8 (By A. P.)—Gen. Grossotti, who commanded the forty-second Division under Foch during battle of the Marne and escaped the fate of Fere-Champenoise and the victory of the Ninth French army, is dead, at the age of 55.

Training Dogs for War Service. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 9.—The training of dogs for war service in Europe started at Fort Leavenworth yesterday when Lieut. W. L. Butler and a squad of 27 men went in to start the school. They train airdale and other breeds of dogs to carry messages.

Provisions for Poland. An article providing for an independent Polish state, the President is said to mean that freedom shall be given, not only to Russian Poland, but to the Poles in Austria and Germany.

It also is stated that the demand for "free and secure access to the

### President Wilson's 14 Specific Conditions for a Permanent Peace

(Reprinted from the complete text of the President's message to Congress in yesterday's Post-Dispatch.)

THE essence of President Wilson's address to Congress yesterday is everywhere accepted as the fourteen "specific conditions" which he announced.

They are in his own language as follows:

#### Resolution Passed by the Reichstag July 9--214 to 216

"As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne, 'We are driven by no lust of conquest.'

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economical and financial violations are incompatible with such peace."

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade of the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade of the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secure."

"The German nation united is unconquerable."

The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

secure access to the seas; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured of a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undivided security of life and absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the war done France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace once more be made secure in the interest of all."

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10. The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomy and development."

"11. Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored. Servia, accorded free and

### FREIGHT RATES TO BE INCREASED BY THE GOVERNMENT

General Readjustment of Complicated Tariff System to Be Made Soon.

### APPEAL TO RAILWAY MEN

McAdoo Urges Officers and Employees to Do Utmost to Maintain Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. (By A. P.)—General readjustment of the country's complicated rate system to fit the new situation will be one of the early outgrowths of Government railroad operation, it was officially indicated today. Many readjustments considered inevitable involve material increases in rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's attention has been called to a number of abnormally low rate schedules caused by competition between railroads whose rivalries have now ceased. Consequently, the basic cause for the low rates has been removed and the expected result is the development of agitation for a general modification.

Method Not Worked Out.

The method of accomplishing this has not been worked out, but many officials believe the Interstate Commerce Commission eventually will have to take the initiative in revising rates. That would be a radical departure from the commission's function under private railroad control, when it passed only of the merits of applications or complaints presented by carriers or shippers' interests.

Power of Director-General McAdoo to determine rates has not yet been ascertained clearly, but it is believed he would not attempt to order rate modifications without the approval of the commission. Temporarily railroads have been left free to conduct their own rate questions and since the Government assumed control of the commission's function under private railroad control, when it passed only of the merits of applications or complaints presented by carriers or shippers' interests.

Representative Raker of Califor-

nia will have charge of the re-

stitution in the House tomorrow, predicted its adoption by more than a dozen votes over the necessary two-thirds. Debate will run four hours and the voting will begin at 4 p. m.

yesterday to the financial straits of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which is threatened with receivership for failure to pay interest on outstanding bonds. After a conference between John Barton Payne, counsel for the Railroad Administration, representatives of the road and of the Equitable Trust Co., which has obtained a judgment of \$28,000,000 against the road, an agreement was reached by which the receivership will not be immediately necessary and sufficient working funds will be left the road to enable it to meet its payrolls and continue operation. Eventually a receiver may have to be appointed, it was said.

Taxes Not Affected.

Commissioner Anderson, who framed the administration railroad bill, testified yesterday that it is not intended that there shall be any interference with state taxation of railroad property by Government operation. The Government compensation to all roads on the basis of the standard return proposed, he said, would be \$935,000,000 a year, the average net railway operating income for the three years ending last June 30. This compensation is permanent, not mandatory, and any railroad may enter suit for a higher rate if it chooses.

Congressmen Approve President's Statement of Our War Aims

Many Believe It Will Greatly Hearten Russia

—Some Object to Equality of Trade Conditions if It Means Free Trade.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President's message made a good impression on Congress. Republicans as well as Democrats were pleased with it.

After the address Congressmen discussed it freely. Most of them, regardless of party affiliation, liked it. There were three discordant notes: Some Senators want to defeat the Kaiser before talking peace with him or any of his allies, a few others fear that if the President's aim succeeds the protective tariff will be gone forever and a handful doubt the wisdom of being so definite as to our views at this time lest they become embarrassing when peace negotiations are on.

Congressmen consider a great State paper, couched in definite and forceful language, and that it will do great good at home and abroad. Its effect on the Russian people, members of Congress believe, will be immediate.

Introduction of testimony in the trial of Ray Cummins, former policeman and secretary of the Police Officers' Benevolent Association, charged with burglary through participation in the looting of apartment house robbery by George Franke, who is serving a penitentiary sentence, was completed today before the noon adjournment in the Criminal Court.

Cummins was the last witness. He accounted for his frequent association with Franke, as described by witnesses for the State, by saying that he "was found" of Sybil Brown, a girl who lived with Franke, and said that he went to Franke's flat to see the girl. Having Franke was aware of his whereabouts.

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SAYS HE  
FRANKE'S  
SEE GIRL

## ONLY 3,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING IN 1918 OUTPUT

Homer L. Ferguson, Head of Building Company, Tells Senate Investigators Lack of Housing Facilities Is Delaying Construction.

Concentration of Yards About Philadelphia Said to Add to Handicap—Subcommittee Named to Make Inquiry.

Commandeering of Construction and Changes in Type of Wooden Vessels Further Causes of Lateness, Says Witness.

### TEN TONS OF SHIPPING NEEDED FOR EACH SOLDIER IN FRANCE.

ORD NORTHCLIFFE, in discussing the transportation problem, when in St. Louis Oct. 26 last, said the supplies and equipment needed overseas would require the use of 10 tons of shipping per man. The 3,000,000 to be built this year would maintain 300,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The question of immediate provision of adequate housing facilities for shipyard workers was taken up with various Government officials today by Senators Fletcher and Harding, acting as a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee investigating the activities of the Shipping Board.

The subcommittee was named yesterday to urge instant relief after Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., had told the Senate investigators that poor housing conditions in shipbuilding ports was one of the greatest obstacles to rapid ship construction.

In the course of his testimony Ferguson did not hesitate to criticize the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and held that the "biggest holdup" for the day in the Government building program. He put America's probable output for 1918 at 3,000,000 tons and said estimates of 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons frequently made were misleading to the public.

#### "Lack of Housing Limits Output."

The testimony of Ferguson, for 17 years a naval constructor, made a visible impression on the committee and was kept on the stand most of the day.

"The housing problem," Ferguson declared, "is one of the most vital facing the Government in the conduct of the war. You cannot get the ships unless houses are provided for workmen. We want to add 5,000 men to our force and there is nowhere in Newport News, home for them to live in. I understand that conditions elsewhere are equally bad."

"Would the program in your opinion have moved any faster if a practical shipbuilder ever was put in the picture?" Senator Martin asked.

"Yes," Ferguson replied. "So far as I know, this is the first time since the program was put under way that a practical shipbuilder ever was asked officially for his advice or suggestions as to shipbuilding."

"The housing problem," Ferguson was asked, "is it for the task. The shipyards already built and those building can turn out 5,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions and the country could, if put to it, add still other yards and produce 10,000,000 tons a year. But it cannot be done without man-power and man-power cannot be obtained unless housing is provided."

#### Not Confident of Wooden Ships.

"It is just as necessary for the Government to build houses for shipyard workers as it is for soldiers. It must do it if it gets ships."

"I would estimate that the Government should do it," Senator Martin said. "I am not sure that they will do it."

"Then I'll stay," said Ferguson. "I have been trying for nine months to get housing at Newport News and have talked to Government officials until I am sick of the subject."

## CONSTIPATION IS A PENALTY OF AGE

Nothing is so essential to health in advancing age as freedom and normal activity of the bowels. It makes one feel younger and fresher, and foretells colds, piles, fevers and other dependent ills.

Chartiers and purgatives are violent and drastic in action and should be avoided. A mild, effective laxative, recommended by physicians and pharmacists, who have used it, is far preferable. This is the combination of simple laxative herbs with papain.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It costs only fifty cents a bottle; a trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 458 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

## Humor From the Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather of the British Army in Flanders.



Reproduced by the Post-Dispatch by Special Arrangement with the London Daily Mirror.

### THE STARGAZERS— And their return to earth.

poration commanded construction. Until December he declared, the corporation was unwilling to pay additional costs for speeding up building operations, although the private owners of ships under construction always were ready to pay for speed.

Wooden construction was delayed, Ferguson said, because the corporation attempted too ambitious a program at the start. Changes in specifications caused delays, he said, when if the corporation had started with a few ships and developed the type it wanted, few vessels would have had to be changed.

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## ST. LOUISAN DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Harry M. Adams, Vice President, Missouri Pacific, Loaned to Government for War.

FURTHER extension of the submarine barred zone is announced in a wireless statement sent out by the German Government. It becomes operative on Jan. 11. The extensions which are, particularly in the message, affect the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde Islands, and the points of support of Dakar, French Senegal, with the adjoining coastal district. The barred zone around the Azores is extended entirely over the Island of Madeira, which "serves our adversaries as a point of support."

The Cape Verde Islands are off the western coast of Africa and Dakar is near Cape Verde on the African coast. The Island of Madeira is 440 miles from the coast of Morocco and lies southeast of the Azores and on the direct ship routes to the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verde Islands and Madeira belong to Portugal.

The German barred zone was extended around the Azores last November, at which time the channel to Greece left open in the Mediterranean was also closed.

## PORTUGUESE SAILORS MUTINY AND BOMBARD LISBON FORTS

MADRID, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—Another outbreak has occurred in Portugal, according to news reaching here from beyond the frontier. Crews of Portuguese warships mutinied and began bombarding the Lisbon fort it is stated.

The army, it appears, remained faithful to the Government of Dr. Sidonio Paez and tranquillity has been restored.

## KILLS FIANCÉE, WOUNDS SELF

Clay County Farmer Had Been Notified of Breaking of Engagement.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—Jesse Weagley, a Clay County farmer, in a Kansas City hospital with three bullet wounds in his breast, and Miss Elizabeth Clements, his fiancée, dead, as the result of a shooting late yesterday in front of the latter's home near Linden, Mo. According to the coroner's report, Miss Clements' mother, Mrs. D. M. Clements, Weagley called the girl from the house and shot her. He then walked down the road a few hundred yards where he was found dangerously wounded.

Miss Clements sent Weagley a letter breaking off their engagement and explaining that her parents objected.

By most, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, instantly and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.—ADV.

## MISSOURI ENGINEER WOUNDED IN ACTION

Columbia Man Overseas With Railroad Regiment, Recruited in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (By A. P.)—Gen. Pershing today reported that Private Arthur J. Snedeker, Engineers, was seriously wounded in action Dec. 31. No details of any engagement were given. E. O. Snedeker, 26, of Columbia, at 205 South Sixth street, Columbia, Mo.

The following death from natural causes also was reported:

Private Edwin A. Mische, pneumonia, brother Herman H. Mische, Washington, Mo.

Snedeker, a Member of 12th Engineers, Recruited in St. Louis.

Snedeker is a member of the Twelfth Engineers, a railroad operating regiment, recruited last spring in St. Louis. He enlisted in St. Louis last June. In recent letters, received by his father, he told of being sent up to the front on several occasions. He is 26 years old, unmarried and formerly was a railroad telegrapher at Highwood, Mo.

Mische was 23 years old and a private in the Fifth Ohio Infantry, part of the Rainbow Division. He enlisted in Cleveland last May and was unmarried.

It is not going to be a pleasure to the British.

"They must not think rationing is a cure or a limit to what is coming.

For some time they will be hungry.

"People with property may find themselves without property.

The people will have to turn farmer and butcher a few months later, and things will be better, but there will be a testing time, and the test will be

whether the nation is up against a nasty

enemy.

"It is not anxious about getting a certain amount of supplies," said Snedeker.

"My one anxiety is

whether the nation will support me.

I mean in their personal consumption

when it comes to the real pinch.

Is the spirit of England ready for the pinch?

Is there a spirit among us

which will bear the pinch when the

pinch is past the smiling point?

I wonder. Well, we shall soon see.

The pinch is coming. It is going to be a

sharp one. It is going to try British

character to the last ounce of resisting power."

Lord Rhondda spoke, says Begbie, of the real difficulty which the rationers never seem to consider, the

## World Is Facing Famine Lord Rhondda Declares

British Food Controller Says Coming Pinch Will Try English Character to Last Ounce of Resisting Power.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, in an interview given to Harold Begbie, referring to the intended rationing of the British people, says:

"Powers of organization are going to beat the Germans if the country will back me up. I am certain they have got to be beaten and can be beaten—beaten by the longer lasting powers of the British—and I will tell them so."

"But it is not going to be a pleasure to the British.

"They must not think rationing

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## GEN. PERSHING'S AUTO STALLS ON ICY ROAD

Commander Has to Walk Several Miles Through Slush and Snow to Destination.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Jan. 8 (By A. P.)—Slippery, ice-coated roads have upset traffic between the camps and headquarters. Gen. Pershing's automobile this morning stalled between two hills and the General walked several miles through the snow and slush to his destination.

A large ward in one of the base hospitals containing many patients with the doctors and nurses in attendance have been quarantined because of the discovery of a case of "scarlet fever."

A new department of co-ordination, created since the war, is functioning in a most satisfactory manner and is contributing materially to the building up of the war machine.

"I am not anxious about getting a certain amount of supplies," said Lord Rhondda. "My one anxiety is whether the nation will support me. I mean in their personal consumption when it comes to the real pinch. Is the spirit of England ready for the pinch?

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This department passes on and has authority to settle questions from other departments. An instance of this was shown recently when the Quartermaster's department wanted storage plants with a capacity of 90,000 tons of meat built.

The co-ordination department figured that the demand was based on the old army allowance of 20 ounces of fresh meat daily for the troops, but did not take into consideration that smoked meats and fish could be substituted for fresh meat on some days.

Such proved to be the case, the co-ordination department deciding that storage plants with a capacity of 12,000 tons would suffice.

Members of the Board of Education, at the monthly meeting last night, bought \$1,000 worth of thrif stamps and passed a resolution asking teachers and janitors to join in the sale.

## END OF ARBITRARY VITAL NEED SAYS JACKSON JOHNSON

River at Present a Barrier to St. Louis' Growth, Declares New Chamber of Commerce Head.

A MANUFACTURING CENTER  
Believes Future of City Lies in That Direction—Street Car Settlement Urged.

Jackson Johnson of 25 Portland place, chairman of the International Shoe Co. on his institution as president of the Chamber of Commerce at the Members' Conference luncheon at the Planters Hotel today, de-

livered an address in which he pledged himself to a policy of concentrated effort for the accomplishment of specific ends and named as the most important of specific ends the final and complete elimination of the bridge arbitrary.

He declared that St. Louis had not kept up with the progress of its dependent territory. One reason was that too much reliance had been placed in natural advantages, he said.

"With exceptional surroundings," he said, "we have been lulled into a false sense of security. Without the spur of necessity our purposes have not been united and our efforts have lacked the necessary vigor and determination. Our fortunate situation has not been an unmixed blessing, for relying upon the situation the fine edge of financial initiative has been dulled and we have seen other cities grow to great prosperity through the united efforts of their citizens.

"After 20 years of active business life in St. Louis, during which I have carefully considered our development, I am convinced that our city can progress and take her rightful place only as a manufacturing center, and for this reason I feel that we should vigorously concentrate our energies."

Conditions which originally justified bridge tolls, he said, had long since disappeared, yet St. Louis was still laboring under a custom wholly antiquated and distinctly unjust, he cause in all advanced communities railroads regarded all their bridges as integral parts of the roadbed, regardless of their length or cost. Such a custom did not obtain in any other large American center, which fact accentuated the isolation and disadvantage under which St. Louis labored.

No Peculiar Benefits.  
He denied that St. Louis received peculiar terminal benefits for which the associated roads should be compensated. "I am confident," he said, "that the quality of the service which we now receive is in no way superior to that afforded other cities." Under joint ownership of terminals, he added, the railroads had reduced to a minimum the expense of handling traffic. "It is my belief," he said, "that the actual expense per ton to the railroads of moving freight in and out of St. Louis is lower than the expense for similar service in other cities."

Discussing the use of the free bridge, he said: "If the railroads should refuse to use the bridge without an 'arbitrary' charge, or if the Government does not see fit to operate it, the city should go further in its investment and make all necessary expenditures for terminals and other purposes as will insure the complete elimination of these 'arbitrary' charges and protect not only its investment but the future of this city, for the will of this great community of 700,000 people should not be thwarted by the deliberate designs of a small body of railroad investors."

"The Western roads are in need of an open way across the river to the East for freight which must pass through St. Louis, and it is decidedly to their interest to assist in the elimination of the arbitrary charge, because in receiving from and delivering freight to the Eastern roads our Western roads are compelled to bear this charge of handling. This is a distinct detriment to the Western roads, because it injects into the cost of their service an artificial charge which is unwarranted. I believe these roads should, in their own interest, join in the effort to remove these charges."

We Cannot Stand Still.  
"At the last census, St. Louis was the fourth city in America. We cannot stand still, we either grow or die. We should, now, however, be put in the position of supplicating or asking for favors when we ask the railroads to deal fairly with us. We know our rights and we should demand them. We should ask only for what is fair, and we should get it. There are many lines emanating from St. Louis and covering the Southwest which are dependent on the development of this city. They are more deeply interested in doing those things which will serve to develop St. Louis than is any individual or group of merchants of this Chamber, and I believe when the matter is brought home to them they will see the importance of working with the Chamber to bring about a condition which will give to St. Louis merchants and manufacturers as favorable conditions as are enjoyed by any other City."

The railroads should be encouraged, he said, in acquiring at the lowest cost every facility for terminals and service tracks, and the roads should reciprocate by exerting every effort to develop industries in the city.

Downtown Improvement.  
He advocated a plan for opening up new land in the city and suburbs for industrial sites at fair prices. He also urged encouragement of small manufacturers to occupy vacant downtown buildings. "Anything that will create a demand for old vacant buildings," he said, "is more desirable than the erection of new structures, leaving unoccupied the downtown property. Following the same thought, greater good will come from the improvement of downtown congested residence districts than promoting the growth of suburban residence property."

Discussing the unfortunate condition of our street railways, Johnson said there were two broad questions involved and two final results to be accomplished. Improvement of the service and provision for adequate protection to the benefit of the public and a fair return to the holders of securities.

"The over capitalization of the company has been notorious," he said, "and the public is vitally interested in seeing that the company shall not in any way attempt to pay dividends directly or indirectly upon fictitious values." He announced that he would appoint a committee to go into the matter thoroughly, with the purpose of bringing about such legislation as to the membership might seem desirable.

The new president felicitated the members on the fact that the chamber has recently become more of an actual business institution than ever before and commended his predeces-

sors, J. Lionberger Davis, for democratizing it, and Richard S. Hawes for speeding up Davis' policies and adding to them.

Patrolman in Nervous Collapse.  
Patrolman Patrick J. O'Connor, 64 years old, of 4008 Flad avenue, was removed from the city hospital yesterday suffering from a nervous collapse. He had served several years in the Mounted District.

Saloon and Customers Held Up.  
Three men called at the saloon of Edward Heisler, 904 North Fourth street, at 6 o'clock last night, and then held up the proprietor and four customers. They took \$90.15, a diamond stud, watch and ring from Heisler and several dollars in change from four customers. After looting their victim in a wash room the robbers escaped.

## SPECIAL VALUES EXTRAORDINAIRE

10%

## Discount Sale

Nothing Reserved!

Fine Footwear for Both Men and Women in the January Reduction Event at Our Two Stores

Plenty of styles and sizes for all. Of course the early visitors enjoy the widest selection!

WALK-OVER Shoe Stores  
612 Olive St.

## TOWN IN FRANCE BIG JUNCTION FOR AMERICAN TRAINS

Twelve Tracks for Incoming and Eighteen for Outgoing Traffic of Expeditionary Army.

FRENCH ENGINES USED

United States Made Locomotives Expected Soon—Several Industries at New Station.

BY THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON  
Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright 1917.  
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, 21—Here is where the bone-tired dispatchers of the American Expeditionary forces will be on the Siting in a little wooden hut overlooking the network of tracks, will shuffle the incoming trains, dealer shuffles cards, then deal them out again, each on the proper road to destination, whether to a railroad where the smoke of big training camp or hospital base.

The army calls it the "regular station." It is a little town, but pleasant, because it is now the junction of several French railroads, is rapidly becoming a big American switching point for trains of men.

Confusion will be avoided. Trains containing cargo for various ports will be cut up and new trains made up for each separate railroad. It will be 12 tracks for incoming and 18 for outgoing trains.

It is the function of this station to regulate traffic of all kinds, to regulate supply trains, ammunition trains and, later, hospital trains, to see that each gets to its proper destination in the quickest possible time.

Railroad Man at Head.

It is under the direction of new army transportation department, of which a former Pennsylvania Railroad man is head, represented here by a Colonel of the national army engineers.

A former New York City official who recently lived in Philadelphia at work laying miles of new lines and putting in heavy switches, the roar and rush and bustle characterizes any American freight terminal is here. It is in the hands of experienced railroad men, many of whose names are familiar on divisions between Boston, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis.

At the present time the yard is teeming with French engineers, of whom pictures are with some difficulty. But before long there will be big American engines and the long freight cars that such an important part of the year's geography back home.

Not content with putting a train on the right road, the transportation department will be to meet it when it arrives at destination. Officers of this department are now in charge of the of every railroad terminal in American zone. They will superintend the quick handling and unloading of cargoes and fast return of cars until his supplies are actually loaded at his terminal will the vision quartermaster have to do the work.

At this junction also will be railroad supply stations, considerably smaller than the intermediate. Just enough will be kept on hand to load hastily special trains for emergency needs at the front.

Salvage Station Nearby.  
Nearby will be the salvage station where the refuse from the fields will be brought and patched up if possible. A great establishment is a tremendous steam laundry in charge of men who were formerly laundry business in the States.

A big shop repair plant charge of former American makers. Likewise, there are other branches of the great war business which business is to cut down as much as possible wastage of war.

Another enterprise now well under way is a large machinery shop for rolling stock, automobile and ordnance.

America is engaged in a violent industrial effort here of the lines. Much progress has been made and it is expected the work will be speeded up on arrival of more labor from the States.

BUY A DIAMOND AND engrave it indelibly on her heart. Last forever, the gift of life. On credit. Loftis Brothers, 5th floor, 308 N. 6th st. Open every day.

\$107,660 FOR JEWISH

Subscriptions to the Jewish relief fund at the end of the day's campaign totaled \$107,660, announced at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel yesterday. The team of Sidney Radle and Aaron Waldheim, second with \$34. Prizes will be awarded to the team getting the largest amount of subscriptions. The team will close Saturday. Tel from Secretary Lansing, Jacob Nathan Strauss and Louis M. telling of the terrible conditions of Jewish civilians in the war were read by Moses Schein.

Buy from "Day" rubber company. Day Rubber Co., 415 N. 4th st.



## Thursday Tomorrow

# Garland's JANUARY CLEARANCE

You have HEARD, haven't you, of some things that, as they grow SMALLER they increase in BIGNESS? WELL, that's the way this CLEARING Sale is doing. As the stocks grow smaller the values get BIGGER. It's the Garland Way—when clearance lots dwindle to small proportions, we like to HELP them in their disappearing act, and we lower the prices still more—offer BIGGER bargains.

## SUITS

Here Is a Shining Example  
300 Suits, Priced Originally to \$35.00

\$13.75

NOW, if we had 600 or 700, instead of 300, we probably wouldn't make such sweeping reductions. BUT 300 Suits, values \$25.00 to \$35.00, is not enough to talk about, except to see how quickly we can clear them out completely, so we give them a price that we know will do the work.

And, after all, what DIFFERENCE does it make (if the Suit you'd like is here) whether there are 300 or 3000 Suits to select from? THAT'S the point—as SMALL as the quantity is the assortment is large.

Serge Suits with belted backs  
Tailored and Belted Poplin Suits  
Gabardine Suits with velvet collars  
Velour Suits with lots of buttons  
Coats are in the popular lengths  
A splendid assortment of colors

Up to \$55.00 Suits \$28.95

Only about 50 of these, and not every size in all styles. Tailored and novelty styles.

## Radical Clearance of COATS

\$25.00 to \$35.00 Coats,

\$16.50

\$39.50 to \$49.50 Coats,

\$26.25

\$59.50 to \$85.00 Coats,

\$47.50

Either of these three groups are worthy of more than ordinary notice. In either lot you'll find so many styles, and all good, that, after looking at every coat you will say that you couldn't find an undesirable style. In one or the other of the groups are to be found such popular Coats as Bolivia, silvertone, silk velour, wool velour, pom pom, and in just the colors most wanted. Over 50 styles in the 3 combined groups—\$16.50, \$26.25, \$47.50.

## FURS Further Reductions

\$29.50 Silky Brown Fox Scarfs.....	\$15.00
\$35.00 Fine Brown Fox Scarfs.....	\$22.50
\$29.50 Genuine Hudson Seal Muffs.....	\$18.50
\$39.50 Genuine Hudson Seal Capes.....	\$23.75
\$85.00 Elegant Alaskan Fox Sets.....	\$48.00

All Fine Furs Reduced.

## BLOUSES In the Clearance

\$5 and \$6 Georgette Blouses \$3.48

Several tables, an endless variety of styles, in light shades and Suit colors; all sizes in one style or another.

To \$7.50 Blouses now..... \$4.48

To \$15.00 Blouses now..... \$6.48

THOMAS W. GARLAND 409-11-13 Broadway

## TOWN IN FRANCE BIG JUNCTION FOR AMERICAN TRAINS

Twelve Tracks for Incoming and  
Eighteen for Outgoing Traffic  
of Expeditionary Army.

### FRENCH ENGINES USED

United States Made Locomotives  
Expected Soon—Several In-  
dustries at New Station.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON,  
Special Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch.

Copyright, 1917.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Dec. 21.—Here is where the boss train dispatchers of the American Expeditionary forces will be on the job. Sitting in a little room high overlooking the network of tracks, he will shuffle the incoming trains as a dealer shuffles cards, then deal them out again, each on the proper route to its destination, whether to some railroad where the smoke of battle smothers the engine smoke or to a training camp or hospital base.

The army calls it the "regulation station." It is a little town, but important, because it is now the junction of several French railroads and is rapidly becoming a big American switching point for trains of all kinds.

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### Railroad Man at Head.

It is under the direction of the new army transportation department, of which a former Pennsylvania Railroad man is head, represented here by a Colonel of the new national army engineers.

A former New York City official, who recently lived in Philadelphia, is at work laying miles of new track and putting in heavy switches, and the roar and rush and bustle that characterizes any American big freight terminal is here. It is all in the hands of experienced railway men, many of whose names are familiar on divisions between Boston, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis.

At the present time the yards are teeming with French engines, many of them picturesquely with burnished copper cylinders, and before long there will be big American engines and the long freight cars that play such an important part in the young nation's geography back home.

Not content with putting each train on the right road, the transportation department will be there to meet it when it arrives at its destination. Officers of this department are now in charge of the yards of every railroad terminal in the American zone. They will supervise the quick handling and unloading of cargoes and fast return of cars. Not until his supplies are actually unloaded at his terminal will the division quartermaster have to worry about them.

At this junction also will be the reserve supply station, considerably smaller than the intermediate depot. Just enough will be kept on hand to load hastily special trains to fill emergency needs at the front.

### Salvage Station Nearby.

Nearby will be the salvage station where the refuse from the battlefields will be brought to be patched up if possible. A part of this establishment is a tremendous steam laundry in charge of officers and men who were formerly in the laundry business in the United States.

A big shoe repair plant is in charge of former American shoe makers. Likewise, there are various other branches of the great salvage corps whose business it will be to cut down as much as possible the wastage of war.

Another enterprise now well afoot here is a large machinery repair shop for rolling stock, automobiles and ordnance.

America is engaged in a magnificient industrial effort here back of the lines. Much progress has been made and it is expected that the work will be speeded up on the arrival of more labor from the United States.

BUT A DIAMOND and engrave your name indelibly on her heart. It will last forever, the gift of a lifetime. On credit. Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d floor, 308 N. 6th st. Open evenings. ADV.

### \$107,660 FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Subscriptions to the Jewish war relief fund at the end of the first day's campaign totaled \$107,660, as announced at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel yesterday. The goal is \$25,000.

The team of Sidney Rothschild lead with \$20,000, with that of Aaron Waldheim second with \$18,435. Medals will be awarded to the team setting the highest amount and the team that gets the largest number of subscriptions. The campaign will close Saturday. Telegrams from Secretary Lansing, Jacob Schiff, Nathan Strauss and Louis Marshall, telling of the terrible conditions of Jewish civilians in the war zone, were read by Moses Schoenberg.

Buy from "Day" today—Raincoats  
Day Rubber Co., 415 N. 6th st.—ADV.

# The 1918 January Clearing Sale

## Women's Dress and Street Shoes at Greatly Reduced Prices

WE have grouped into this lot for Thursday, a number of high-grade Shoes from our most popular lines, on which the sizes have become somewhat broken.

They include gray, brown and black kid, made with high or low heels, and are styles that are very desirable for \$5.85

All sizes are to be found in the lot in one style or another, at the sale price.

## Women's Felt Slippers, 95c

Odds and ends and broken sizes, in high comfy style, various colors.

(Main Floor.)

## Dollar Sale of Undermuslins

A SPECIAL event arranged for Thursday, in which are exceptionally good styles and values, at \$1.00

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Two Americans Wounded in France. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 9.—The following names of Americans appear on a casualty list just issued. Wounded: E. J. Spence, Detroit, Mich.; W. Byrne, Watsonville, Cal. Gassed: E. Anderson, Brookville, Kan.

Labor Bureau for Women. Washington, Jan. 9.—Establishment of a clearing house for the woman labor of the Nation, under the supervision of Secretary of Labor Wilson, was announced here today. Mrs. Hilda Mahlhauser Richards is chief.

# HANAN

SEMI-ANNUAL  
SALE  
OF  
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S  
SHOES

This sale includes many lines of our choicest models—all are of the Hanan High Standard of Quality.

Exceptional Reductions are Offered

Among Them We Quote

<b>MEN'S</b>	<b>WOMEN'S</b>
\$12 to \$15 Shoes, \$9.85	\$15 to \$20 Shoes, \$9.85
\$9 to \$10 Shoes, \$7.85	\$10 to \$15 Shoes, \$7.85
\$6 to \$7 Shoes, \$4.85	\$5 to \$6 Shoes, \$2.85

720-722 OLIVE STREET

# SHOES



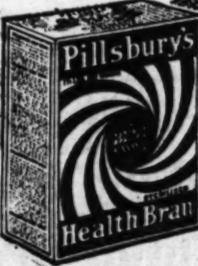
—Health without drug-taking. If you need a natural, gentle laxative, just eat, each day, a delicious bran muffin made from

## Pillsbury's Health Bran

The larger, cleaner, coarser flakes of this better bran supply the right amount of roughage to accomplish the desired laxative effect. Then too—the Pillsbury recipe, printed on the Pillsbury package, produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Don't doubt it—try it—use PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN and bid good-bye to constipation.

Big Package 15c At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.



## Resinol

healed my eczema completely

"It certainly is a joy to be rid of all that ugly, itching humor so quickly! I was ashamed to be seen while my hands and arms were covered with it, and some nights I simply couldn't sleep, itched and burned so. Thank goodness you thought of Resinol!"

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on the face, neck or hands without attracting attention. Resinol Soap is excellent for the complexion and for a baby's delicate skin. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

## BRIDGE ACCEPTED, MAYOR'S PARTY STARTS FOR HOME

Report on Value in Moving of  
Traffic to Be Made to Mc-  
Adoo by B. F. Bush.

### CHARGES TO BE FIXED

Interstate Commerce Commis-  
sion to Determine Cost for  
Hauling and Compensation  
to City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mayor Kiel and a delegation of city officials of St. Louis are on their way back home after having received assurances from Director-General of Railroads McAdoo that the Government will assume control of the Free Bridge and use it as an avenue for rail traffic during the war. The rates to be charged by the railroads for hauling freight across the bridge and the compensation to be paid to the city will be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Director-General McAdoo informed Mayor Kiel.

Mayor Kiel, City Counselor Daves and President Kinsey of the Board of Public Service went to the Capitol yesterday at noon and heard President Wilson's speech outlining America's war aims. Congressmen Igoe and Dyer accompanied them.

Question of Moving Freight. The only question remaining for decision is whether the Free Bridge is of value in facilitating the movement of traffic to and from St. Louis. Director-General McAdoo indicated to Mayor Kiel that Mayor Bush requested B. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific, to report at once on the bridge's availability to the railroads. It is expected that Bush, who is here, will make this report today.

After a conference between Mayor Kiel and Bush late yesterday, the former gave the impression that Bush would recommend the use of the bridge. Mayor Kiel informed correspondents of St. Louis newspapers shortly before his departure from Washington that immediately on his return home he will give orders to begin work on temporary connections between the bridge and the Terminal yards and lines on both sides of the river. These will cost about \$20,000 and can be ready with in a month.

Folk Probably Will Come Here. Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who accompanied Mayor Kiel's party to the conference with Director-General McAdoo, probably will go to St. Louis to get information about rates between St. Louis and East St. Louis. Although Director-General McAdoo has decided to leave this question to the Interstate Commerce Commission, he requested Mayor Kiel to submit to him a written statement of the city's view of the railroad and bridge situation.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the only woman member of Congress, took advantage of Mayor Kiel's presence in Washington yesterday to enlist his effort to convert Congressman Meeker of St. Louis to the cause of the national suffrage amendment. Mayor Kiel, City Counselor Daves and President Kinsey fulfilled their promise to urge Congressman Meeker to support the amendment, but were unable to persuade him. The two other St. Louis Congressmen favor women's suffrage.

DISGUISED POISONS  
Are found in many "cold cures." Remember Father John's Medicine contains no dangerous drugs or alcohol.—ADV.

### LA GUARDIA HOPES TO SERVE IN CONGRESS AND BE AVIATOR

New York Man, Now in Italy, Says

Decision as to His Action Rests  
With Congress.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Florence H. La Guardia, who represents the Fourteenth Congressional District of New York in the House of Representatives, may have the alternative of resigning from Congress or from the American Flying Corps. He is the first American Congress man serving in Europe at present. He is a graduate of the American school of advanced aviation in Southern Italy. He not only makes flights but lectures on practical aviation and gives instruction in the use of high speed machines.

"Congress has passed a general service law," said the Representative, "requiring young men to serve regardless of their calling or occupation. I come within the age limit for service, and, as one of a body of 435, I think we can afford to practice what we preach. The decision as to whether my act is constitutional rests with Congress."

Announcement was made Jan. 6 that a petition signed by 2600 voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District of New York would be presented to the Speaker of the House of Representatives asking that the seat of Representative La Guardia be declared vacant.

Canada's Governor-General to See  
Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Duke of Devonshire, newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, today will call on President Wilson. The Duke and the Duchess, who accompany him, are guests of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador.

Italy Forbids Cake and Pastry.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Italian Government has promulgated a decree prohibiting the making and sale of cake, pastry and confectionery.

# NUGENTS Thursday A REAL THRIFT DAY

## Semi Annual Clearing Sale

Only Twice a Year Are Such Reductions Possible

### Read These!

Wash Cloths; 2 for 5c  
Clearing Sale Price...

Turkish Cloths;  
Clearing Sale Price..... 4c

Aer-Oel Diaphonous;  
Clearing Sale Price..... 4c

17-In. Cotton Huck  
Toweling; Clearing Sale Price..... 11c

16-In. Brown Toweling; Clearing Sale Price..... 12½c

2 to 10 Yd. Lengths 36-In. Per-  
cale; Clearing Sale Price..... 16c

36 and 27 In. Nainsook or India  
Linen; Clearing Sale Price..... 15c

27-In. Dress Flannelette; 2 to 7  
yd. lengths; Clearing Sale Price..... 16c

27-In. White Domest Flannel; 2  
to 7 yd. lengths; Clearing Sale Price..... 16c

27-In. Embroidered Voile; white  
ground; 10 to 20 yd. lengths; Clearing Sale Price..... 17c

32-In. Dress Gingham; 5 to 15  
yd. lengths; Clearing Sale Price..... 19c

36-In. Percale; seconds; Clearing Sale Price..... 19c

36-In. White Fancy Voile; Clearing Sale Price..... 19c

27-In. White Poplin; made to  
sell for 35c; Clearing Sale Price..... 21c

Plain and Fancy Bath Towels;  
made to sell for 50c; Clearing Sale Price..... 37c

2 to 5 Yd. Lengths of Bleached  
Mercerized Table Damask; Clearing Sale Price..... 39c

(Downstairs.)

79c

(Downstairs.)

### Here's a Sale of House Dresses

#### That No Woman in St. Louis Should Miss Just Think of It! House Dresses

Made to Sell in the Regular Way at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50,  
in a Great Rousing Sale Here Thursday at

Materials are gingham, percale and chambray, in checks and stripes; in many styles.

In every way the prettiest lot of House Dresses received this season. All sizes.

What woman would make a House Dress  
for this price? The way cotton materials  
are going up, we'll wager they go like hot  
cakes in half dozen lots—

Sale begins at 8:30 sharp.



### Dress Goods

85c Wool Challis; 27-in.,  
neat dots, stripes or floral designs;  
light or dark colors; reduced to..... 59c

75c Plaid Suiting; 36 in. wide;  
dark combinations; blue, green and brown; for  
children's school wear; reduced to..... 59c

\$1.50 Wool Diagonal, 46 in. wide;  
good weight; navy, Copenhagen, brown, gray, maroon or black;..... \$1.25

\$1.75 Granite Cloth; 42 in. wide;  
medium weight navy, delft, Burgundy, brown, wisteria or black;..... \$1.25

3.00 Chiffon Broadcloth,  
52 in.; twill back, light weight;  
satin finish; navy blue only; reduced to..... \$2.69

(Main Floor.)

### Linen

### Handkerchiefs

Seconds of 25c and 35c Women's  
Embroide Handkerchiefs; all  
good quality Irish linen, which are  
now so scarce. The imperfections  
are very slight, mostly heavy  
threads. While the lot lasts..... 15c

(Main Floor.)

### This Is "Miss Liberty"

#### It Is a Brand-New Knitting Needle

Just Invented, That Is Taking New  
York By Storm.

It Is Two Needles in One

All the work is done on the one needle.  
There is never any "other needle" to get  
lost. It is easier to handle, knits much  
more quickly than the old way, and most  
important of all, it is almost impossible  
to drop stitches.

Introductory Price..... 59c

Our Knitting Classes are in ses-  
sion daily. Instructions by com-  
petent teachers.

Yarns—all colors and plenty of

Yarns khaki and gray on hand.

(Fourth Floor.)

5.95

(Main Floor.)

### Clearing Sale

### Men's

### Sweaters

Men's heavy wool Sweaters,  
jumbo rib, plain and fancy  
stripes; shawl collar; sizes 36  
to 44. Were \$7.50 and \$10,  
reduced to

5.95

(Main Floor.)

### Clearing Sale

### RUGS

Medium grade Tapestry Brussels Rugs—patterns  
suitable for bed or dining rooms; size  
9x12 ft.; reduced to..... \$15.55

\$20.00 Roxbury Carpet Co.'s Seamless High-Grade  
Tapestry Brussels Rugs; apartment size and reception  
hall size; choice patterns; size  
7x9 ft.; reduced to..... \$17.75

Samples of \$34.50 Extra Quality Axminster Rugs;  
slightly imperfect; Oriental, plain and  
allover patterns; 9x12 ft.; reduced to..... \$29.75

\$37.50 Seamless Medium Grade Wilton Velvet Rugs;  
splendid assortment of patterns; size  
9x12 ft.; reduced to..... \$33.20

Whitall's High-  
Grade Toyac Wilton  
Rugs; new patterns  
in latest designs; 9x  
12 ft.; reduced to.....

\$53.00

(Main Floor.)

(Third Floor.)

### Clearing Sale LAMPS

One lot of about 20 Mahogany and Wicker  
Table Lamps; different styles; complete with  
shade; all slightly soiled from handling;  
reduced to..... \$4.95, \$5.75  
and \$7.50

Mahogany-finished Floor  
Lamps; samples, and only 14  
of them; slightly scratched;  
complete with shade, 2  
lights, cord and  
plug; reduced to..... \$9.75

Metal-base Table or Li-  
brary Lamps; bronze or  
Egyptian green finish; hand-  
some panel shade, in soft  
colors; complete with 2 pull-  
chain sockets, cord and  
plug; reduced to..... \$15.00

Handsome Japanese Base  
Floor Lamps, with round or  
square shaped silk shade; 2  
pull chain sockets, cord and  
plug, reduced to..... \$15.75

(Main Floor.)

\$2.00 Black Radium Satin, 40 inches wide.  
Clearing Sale Price..... \$1.55

\$2.50 Satin Charmeuse, 40 in. wide.  
Clearing Sale Price..... \$1.69

\$1.50 Kimono Silks; 32 inches wide;  
reduced to..... \$1.28

\$2.50 Dress Satins, 36 inch  
reduced to..... \$1.98

\$2.50 Satin Stripe Taffetas and Plaid  
Silks, 36 inches wide, reduced to..... \$1.98

\$2.50 Black Charmeuse Satin, 40 in.  
wide, reduced to..... \$1.98

Yard-Wide Wash Satins, made to  
sell for \$2.00.



Maj. Lufbery to remain in France.  
WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, ace of the Lafayette escadrille and now with the American army, has decided that he will not come to the United States this winter to help train American fliers. In a letter to his father he writes that he prefers to stay on the front in France.

## A Clear Skin is Not Always a Sign of Healthy Blood

Don't be deceived by a clear skin. An absence of pimples or skin eruptions is no sign that all is well with the blood.

Thin, watery blood, poor in iron and red cells, is evidenced by a falling off of the general health. Pallor—loss of weight and of appetite—listlessness—nervousness—uncertain temper—loss of interest in work and in play—these are some of the symptoms of blood poverty.

### Gude's Pepto-Mangan "The Red Blood Builder"

A true tonic and general health builder. It paves the way for the return of color, appetite, and weight. It charges the blood with iron. And it creates thousands of strong, new red blood cells.

Blood that is rich in iron and red cells cures all poisons and waste tissues. It rejuvenates every organ of the body.

If you are run down or anemic, if any member of your family—young or old—is in need of a general tonic, try a course of Pepto-Mangan.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste, and does not disturb digestion; it cannot injure the teeth. For sale at all drug stores.

**Friendly Warning:**—Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only as pictured here. For your own safety reject substitutes.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York Manufacturing Chemists



Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

509 Washington Av.

*Irvin's*

AN EVENT IN  
Smart New Spring

## DRESSES

Specially Priced at

**\$15**



One of the  
New Spring  
Models  
at \$15.00

Clearance Sale of  
\$15 and \$18  
WINTER  
COATS  
\$9.75

Clearance Sale of  
\$20 and \$25  
Fur-Trimmed  
COATS  
\$12.75

Our Selling Price  
**\$15.00**

A special new purchase at extraordinary concessions in prices, permits us to offer this unusual collection of exquisite

New Spring Dresses  
in the newest Spring silken fabrics.

If purchased at regular prices we would not be able to sell these Dresses for less than \$20.00 to \$22.50.

Men's flannelle  
tights: well  
made, with scalloped  
edges, \$1.15

Children's \$2  
patent leather  
dull Shoes: in  
white, black, tan  
tops; sizes 8 1/2  
to 11—

**\$1.49**

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Children's \$2  
patent leather  
dull Shoes: in  
white, black, tan  
tops; sizes 8 1/2  
to 11—

**\$1.49**

Men's flannelle  
tights: well  
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edges, \$1.15

Children's \$2  
patent leather  
dull Shoes: in  
white, black

W. U. Glee Club Concert.  
The Washington University Glee Club and Mandolin Club will give their annual concert at the Odeon, Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Musical and vaudeville numbers will be interspersed. The clubs, which number 50 members, have recently returned from a Southern trip.

## Guard Your Home From Disease

The invisible menace that threatens every home all the time, is the disease germ.

Millions of deadly germs will, in a few hours, breed in a garbage can, an unwashed milk bottle, a clogged kitchen sink, or anywhere small food particles or any other matter subject to decomposition can collect.

Yet you can make a better fight against disease than it can make against you, if you will fight with Lysol; it will make your home germ-proof.

Lysol is the ideal home disinfectant because it unfailingly and immediately kills germs, no matter what their nature. Its frequent use is simple, easy, economical—and wise.

Get some Lysol today. Don't use it full strength, for that is wasteful. Mix it with water in a jug or large bottle (25 cent bottle makes a two-gallon solution, a 50 cent bottle makes five gallons).

Use a little of this solution every day in the garbage pail, the toilet, the kitchen sink, the stable, the cessapool, the outbuildings, etc. Always put some in scrubbing water, for soap alone will not kill malignant germs.

**Lysol**  
Disinfectant

Lysol is also invaluable for personal hygiene for the sick-room. There is but one true Lysol and that is the product made, bottled and sealed by Lenn & Fink. Accept only when in the original yellow package.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold everywhere.

**Lysol Shaving Cream**  
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer has none, ask him to order a supply for you.

**OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND.**  
*Lenn & Fink*  
New York



Blanton Creamo not only tastes better than most butter—it stays fresher longer than most butter. For Creamo is churned in pasteurized cream. Creamo costs less than butter.

Look for this sign in the doorway of the best dealer in your neighborhood. If you don't find it, phone Main 4345—Central 2058—or write the Blanton Company, 2d and Spruce.



## EE, GENTLE REMEDY EASES YOUR KIDNEYS

centuries GOLD MEDAL Haar oil has been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haar oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored you can strength and continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haar oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—ADVERTISEMENT.

## U. R. 'COMPROMISE' BILL BEING PUSHED IN SPITE OF SUIT

Aldermanic Committee's Plans  
Unchanged by Action for Ac-  
counting and Receiver.

### AMENDMENTS TAKEN UP

Service Rules in Some Instances  
Follow Those of State; Some  
Would Retain Board of Control.

Members of the aldermanic Public Utilities Committee will continue their work on the United Railways "compromise" so that the pending bill, after the adoption of several amendments, may be shortly reported to the Board of Aldermen.

At last night's meeting of the committee Chairman Barney L. Schwartz said the suit asking for an accounting and the appointment of a receiver for the United Railways would not delay consideration of the bill by the committee.

Amendments drawn by City Counselor Dauas and Consulting Engineer Smith were studied by the committee last night.

These amendments substitute the Board of Public Service for the Board of Control which the original bill would create as the body to regulate extensions, service and expenditures by the company; provide for the payment of 6 per cent interest on the principal amount of the issued mill taxes, with 6 per cent interest, on the passage of the "compromise" by the Board of Aldermen; prescribe condemnation of the properties by the city whenever public ownership is undertaken, and make minor changes in the pending measure.

State Service Rules Followed.

The proposed regulations and requirements on the subject of service are practically those specified by the State Board of Public Service. The ratio of seats to standing passengers is a repetition of the State Board's order, which the United Railways admitted on Nov. 10 last it had violated on several different lines.

The provision for "loading" fixes the minimum number of seats to be furnished for passengers during rush hours, morning and evening, but there is no requirement that this be increased as traffic grows larger. The amendment provides that a count of traffic to determine the ratio of seats for passengers shall be made twice a year by the Director of Public Utilities, and directs the company to employ supervisors and inspectors to insure the observance of regulations governing service.

Extensions and improvements ordered by the Board of Public Service must be made within 30 days unless the company takes an appeal to the State Board of Public Service. The latter body will then have jurisdiction. The State Board has ordered extensions of present lines of the United Railways, but these have not been made, as it was held by the courts that the company could not be compelled to build and operate additional roads unless the city first granted a franchise.

Other Provisions for Passengers.

The other provisions regarding service require adequate ventilation, lighting, heating and fumigation of cars, repair of bad tracks, elimination of flat wheels, displaying of route signs, the prohibition of smoking in certain cars and in certain parts of the car and the approval of designs for remodeling of cars.

The Public Utilities Committee will request Consulting Engineer Smith and City Counselor Dauas to explain the amendments at tomorrow night's meeting. Several members of the committee favor the retention of the board of control as the regulatory authority over service and extensions. It is understood that the company also prefers the board of control.

**WATCHES ON CREDIT.** Clearance sale on complete assortment of solid gold and gold-filled Watches. Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d floor, 308 N. Sixth.—ADV.

### GOV. GARDNER REFUSES TO RELEASE APPROPRIATIONS

Writes State Institutions Deficit of \$2,000,000 Must Be Paid Back to St. Louis Banks First.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Gardner has sent a letter to all State Departments and Institutions refusing to release for their use any of the appropriations held up by him following the last session of the Legislature. The Governor explains that under his agreement with the St. Louis banks, which financed the loan to cover the deficit of \$2,000,000 in the State finances, he cannot release any funds until the deficit has been paid. He warns all heads of institutions that they must operate through 1918 as they have through the last year, without additional financial aid.

His letter says: "I estimate the revenue for this biennial period to be \$15,750,000, one-third or \$5,250,000 to be allotted to the public schools, leaving \$10,500,000. From this must be deducted \$2,250,000 to pay the loan and interest, leaving \$8,250,000 to be apportioned among the various State institutions, etc., for the biennial period or \$4,125,000 per annum.

"Show you how closely our estimates have panned out, we spent during 1916 exactly \$4,107,862.75, which leaves, as you note, practically a similar amount for this year. Therefore the will be no additional amount to be released this year for your institution or department, nor can I sanction any deficiency incurred in your institution or department.

Fire Drives Family Out at 3 A. M.  
Charles Wallen and family were driven from their flat at 1236A Blackstone avenue by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The family of Solomon Rosinsky, living downstairs, was not at home. An overheated furnace was the cause. The damage was estimated at about \$2000.

## BETTER THAN CALOMEL

Thousands Have Discovered Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Are a Harmless Substitute

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is almost instantaneous. They are the result of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel complaints with calomel. His efforts to banish it brought out these little olive-colored tablets. The pleasant little tablets do not offend the taste, nor do they injure the teeth like strong liquids or calomel. They take off the trouble and quickly correct it. Why cure the liver at the expense of the teeth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc with the gums. So do strong liquids.

Most headaches, "dullness" and that lazy feeling come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "tired" and "heavy." Note how they "clear" clouded brain and how they "perk up" the spirits. All druggists.

—ADV.

Gen. Lise of France Killed.  
PARIS, Jan. 9.—The French Gen. Lise, commanding the artillery on the Italian front, has been killed in action.

## U. S. STAFFS READY TO MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS IN FRANCE

All Will Be Out of Paris by Jan. 15. Officers to Be Billed With Family.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The first detachment of the American staffs located in Paris probably will begin moving to their new headquarters tomorrow and will be established some distance from Paris by Jan. 15 at the latest. It was originally planned to move the several hundred men involved at once by special train, but it was found impossible to wind up the work simultaneously.

Officers representing each branch leaving Paris have for some days now been in the town, and are now in new headquarters are located, arranging not only for living accommodations of the officers, but for offices that will be as roomy and adequate as the Paris quarters. It is probable that the officers will be obliged to forego residence at hotels. They will, instead, be billeted with private families.

It is now definitely settled that the lines of communication department, with its subsidiary transport department and aviation department, except the technical branch, will leave Paris.

Quincy Herald Editor Dies.  
QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 9.—Edmund M. Botsford, for more than 20 years editor of the Quincy Herald, died here last night after a brief illness.

—Wayne, Ind.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and it known the world over for its prompt healing effect on the throat membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Avoid disappointment

# 97 ST. LOUISANS HAVE PASSED AIR TESTS SINCE DEC. 1

72 Candidates for Commissions in Flying, 12 in Balloon and 13 in Non-Flying Divisions.

## REGISTRANTS ELIGIBLE

Mental and Physical Examinations Given to Determine Intelligence and Coolness.

The names of 97 young men of St. Louis and St. Louis County, who have been enlisted since Dec. 1 in the aviation section of the Signal Corps as candidates for commissions by the Aviation Examining Board at Barnes Hospital, 525 South Euclid avenue, were made public today. All of these have successfully passed the severe physical and mental examinations which have eliminated about one-third of the applicants.

During this period the St. Louis board has enlisted about 800 candidates, many coming from various parts of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and other states. Prior to Dec. 1 several hundred candidates were enlisted here, mainly in the balloon division, but the records of these enlistments are no longer available at the St. Louis office. There were very few St. Louisans in this number.

### Open to Men of Draft Age.

Seventy-two of the St. Louisans are seeking to become officers in the flying division. If they complete their training successfully they will be commissioned as military aviators and will become part of the great army of the air that the United States is preparing to send across the ocean.

Twelve are candidates to become balloon pilots and 13 to become ground officers in the nonflying division. The ground officers are the skilled technical men who supervise the maintenance and repair of machines and the radio communication. The aviation section offers the only remaining opportunity for a man in the draft age to obtain a commission without working his way up from the ranks, and at the same time to obtain the most valuable training in the rapidly developing science of aviation. Because young men of keen intellect and good education are wanted for this service, the Provost Marshal-General has not barred registered men from voluntary enlistment in it, as he has in nearly all other branches of the service.

### Physical and Mental Tests.

Only men of the highest type are wanted and their applications will not be considered unless accompanied by three letters of recommendation. The applicants must undergo a preliminary physical examination at their own expense and when summoned by the board they are again examined minutely. If they pass the physical examination they are required to pass a mental test before they will be enlisted. The physical examination includes the novel equilibrium tests used in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Dec. 20. Application blanks may be obtained at the office of the board, 10 North King's Highway. The members of the board are Capt. C. H. Hammond and Capt. F. C. Simon. Capt. F. A. Hempel Jr. is the recruiting officer.

After their enlistment candidates are sent to training schools where they are paid \$100 a month and an allowance of 60 cents a day for food. When they complete the training successfully they receive commissions as First or Second Lieutenants with corresponding pay.

The flying men must go to ground school for two months and to flying school for about four months. There are eight ground schools at various places in the United States and more than that number of flying schools. Separate training schools are maintained for the non-flying and balloon divisions. Most of these are accepted for these two divisions have been sent to San Antonio, Tex. Both the nonflying and the balloon divisions recently were closed to men of draft age, leaving only the flying division open to such men. Men over 30 years old, especially well qualified, are wanted for the non-flying division.

The board at present is examining from 20 to 25 men a day. College students and men only a short time out of college make up a large percentage of the number.

### Two Post-Dispatch Men.

Among the St. Louisans recently accepted are two Post-Dispatch reporters. They are John T. Rogers of 2225 Sulivan Avenue and Sam J. Shelton of 4004 Lindell boulevard. Both are married. Rogers is a candidate in the nonflying division and Shelton in the flying division. They are awaiting orders to go to training school.

Frank H. Robertson of 4005 Argyle avenue, whose brother William is already a flyer, was accepted in the flying division after drinking five pounds of water to bring his weight up to the required 110 pounds. He passed a good examination in every respect and was therefore permitted by the examiners to drink the water while standing on the scales.

William O. Schock, accepted for the flying division, is secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Refining Co. and president of the City Trust Co. He resides at the Buckingham Hotel. He is not married.

Three members of the Nugent family, G. B. Nugent & Bros. Dry Goods Co., have been accepted for the aviation service. Daniel C. Nugent Jr., in the nonflying division, is at the training school at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. Charles W. Nugent Jr., of 4319 Lindell boulevard, son of the late Charles W. Nugent, is under orders to go to the training school at Atlanta, Ga., for nonflying service.

## Names of 97 St. Louisans Who Have Enlisted in Air Forces Since Dec. 1

FOLLOWING is list of 97 St. Louisans who since Dec. 1 have enlisted as candidates for commissions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the army.

Seventy-two are seeking to become officers in the flying division and 13 in the non-flying division. These men either are at training school or awaiting call to go to training school. The record of the comparatively few men enlisted prior to Dec. 1, is no longer available at the office of the St. Louis Examining Board, 525 South Euclid avenue. The names of some who have successfully passed the examinations are not included in the list, because they have not yet completed their enlistments.

**Flying Division.**

Aehle, Truman H. 5142 Page.  
Binford, Morton C. 2001 Locust.  
Borberg, Richard H. Shapleigh Hardware Co.  
Blades, F. H. 231 N. Vandeventer.  
Clegg, Edward E. 4301 Washington.  
Cassarol, Ernest J. 2745 Locust.  
Cox, Henry R. 2124 Nebraska.  
Cornelius, Clinton C. 3715 Wash-  
ington.  
Crosier, Raymond L. 3107 Locust.  
Dale, Edward D. Kirkwood.  
Deathea, Edward A. 4315A Shaw.  
Dolan, Leo T. 4231A Page.  
Donavan, Marlon P. Kirkwood.  
Dow, Maurice K. Washington.  
Egan, John J. 227 Carr.  
Foster, Benjamin R. Jr. 5752 Kingsbury.  
Gabriel, William C. Pine Lawn.  
Gibson, Arthur W. 308 Laurel.  
Grisch, Edgar A. 358 North Whittier.  
Hamlin, Charles E. Maplewood.  
Hawday, Roland Webster Hickok, George M. 4549 Wash-  
ington.  
Heeke, Homer R. Clayton.  
Isaacs, Charles W. 5554 Delmar.  
Karcher, Charles F. 7144 Wa-  
terloo.  
Key, William Y. 5551 Minerva.  
Kirksey, Guy. 5554 Cates.  
Kreitz, Lester L. 2125 Virginia.  
Lamb, John L. 2021 College.  
Langhans, Philbert E. 4466 Mc-  
Pherson.  
Laventhal, Ruby. 2904 North Newstead.  
Farrington, Gilbert. 5517 Berlin.  
Lubke, Arthur E. 5529 Berlin.  
McClellan, Hes. 4300 Forest Park.  
McElwee, John J. 1221 N. Grand.  
Mayes, Philip. 5545 Clemens.  
Hurley, John E. 3671 Lindell.  
McCall, Meade M. 5426 Vernon.  
Schmuck, Eugene. 2211 Carr.  
Souther, Richard G. 5560 Kings-  
bury.

**Nonflying Division.**

Blackstead, William A. 5460 McPherson.  
Combs, Robert H. 4290 McPher-  
son.  
Farrington, Thomas L. 2924 North Newstead.  
Fisher, Francis E. 5562 Maple.  
Gibell, Richard C. 3121 Port.  
Holland, Edwin R. 6174 West-  
minster.  
Nugent, John W. 4319 Lindell.  
Rowley, Enos J. 6918 Wash-  
ington.  
Schultz, Arthur F. 4547 Ken-  
nedy.  
Schulz, Milton R. 5085 Cabanne.  
Shock, William A. Bucking-  
ham Hotel.  
Salisbury, Earle A. 6119 Kings-  
bury.

He will depart tomorrow. Fred Otto Nugent of 5847 Maple avenue, son of James C. Nugent, has been accepted for the flying section and is awaiting orders. His brother, Harry, is a Lieutenant in the quarter-master's department and is now stationed at Washington, D. C. These candidates are cousins.

Edward A. Limberg, accepted for the nonflying division, formerly was a pilot in the U.S. Army. He is the draft and next October will be entitled to exemption on his claim that his wife and two children were dependent on him for support. His home is at 4915 Lindell boulevard.

Lyman Newman, second of 10 North King's Highway, also accepted for the nonflying division, is manager of the St. Louis office of Ernst & Ernst, certified public accountants. He is a lawyer.

Arthur F. Lubke, a flying candidate, is a son of George W. Lubke, lawyer of 6339 Berlin avenue.

Frank H. White Jr., of 20 North King's Highway, is the flying division, is the son of the Rev. Frank Hall Wright, an evangelist.

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**SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS**  
NURSE—Sit, for children; can give good references. Box 215, Post-D.

**PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE OPERA-** TORY—Motel, room, telephone. Box 215, Post-D.

**SEAMSTRESS**—Sit, by direction of client, sewing; understand automatic. Box 215, Post-D.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Sit, 1 year experience. Phone 1317W.

**STENOGRAPHER-SIT**, rapid, accurate reader, able to type. Box 215, Post-D.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Sit; competent stenographer. Box 215, Post-D.

**STENOGRAPHER-SIT**, by young lady; good memory. Box 215, Post-D.

**STENOGRAPHER-SIT**, experienced, responsible, and general office work; references. Box 215, Post-D.

**STENOGRAPHER-SIT**, bookkeeper; his business woman, as stenographer; and capable of taking charge of office work, or capable of extra work. Box 215, Post-D.

**WAITRESS**—Sit; colored girl; in restaurant; no class; good theater, house. Call after 8 P.M. 1317W.

**WIDOW**—With 2 children 2 years old, wished to work in motherless home. 1434½ Cass.

**WOMAN**—Sit, good references; desires position in sales office. Box 215, Post-D.

**YOUNG WOMAN**—Wants afternoon work, to a school or clerical; South St. Louis preferred. Box 215, Post-D.

**HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS****HELP WANTED**

Solid agate, 15c line, minimum 30c. Out-of-town ad. per line. Extra on Agents, Salesmen, Com. Salesmen, Trade Schools and Mail Orders. Please 10c insertion on three or more insertions.

**MEN, BOYS**

**ADVERTISING MAN**—Experienced for ready-to-wear stores; state former experience. Box K-281, Post-D.

**APPRENTICES—Cooks**, Apply 215.

**LANDLORD**, Apply 215.

**AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC**—Capable overhauling Ford cars; throughout; state parts; right man; state experience; and where you have worked. Box 143, Post-D.

**AUTOMOBILE WASHER**—Must have experience and references. Call 215 Lafave.

**BAKER**—Good hand, at once, for night shift. Box 215.

**BAKER**—Cake foreman out of town; \$100. St. Louis will pay right for good man. Box 215.

**BAKER**—Rest of next week, \$70. Guaranteed; steady work. 6701 Delmar.

**BEER**—Wanted, 32 oz. American Packing Co.

**CLERK**—Experienced; not afraid of work. Box 215.

**BLACKSMITH HELPER**—State work; pay at once. Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Experienced, and stenographer; younger man not over 22 years old, for general office work; references and qualifications; and references and pay. Box 215, Post-D.

**BOX SAWBONES**—Experienced; Mound Box 202, Post-D.

**BOX**—10 years; \$100. Box 215.



URIC ACID IN MEAT  
BRINGS RHEUMATISM

Says a little Salts in water  
may save you from dread attack.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well-known authority. We are advised to dress warmly; keep the feet dry; avoid exposure; eat less meat; but drink plenty of good water.

Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid, which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid, which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinges of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which helps overcome uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.—ADV.

## To The Front

Men Have Gone—  
Women Are Coming.

But It Is the Younger or Young  
Looking Women Who Are Chosen  
First.

The whole world is overflowing with opportunity for the woman who is capable, active, youthful—for the woman who looks the part. Gray, streaked or faded hair with its appearance of age is passed by. The fair; yes, but a condition which must be met.

Thousands of women have found the way out with Q-ban Hair Color Restorer. Not by dyeing their hair, because Q-ban is not a dye, but through the natural, gradual way in which it restores the youthful color.

Q-ban  
HAIR COLOR  
RESTORER  
(Guaranteed)

will not rub off or wash off or stain the scalp. You can wash or wave the hair as usual. A delicate, gentle restorer which eradicates dandruff and keeps the hair healthy.

Sold by good druggists everywhere—Money-back guarantee—price 75¢.

## Q-ban Hair Tonic

is an antiseptic, hygienic hair dressing as necessary to the proper care of the hair as a dentifrice to the teeth. Should be used daily by children and adults. Removes dandruff, keeps the hair soft and promotes its growth. Ensures a healthy scalp.

Ease baby's  
Croup  
with  
Dr. King's  
New  
Discovery  
for Coughs & Colds

Don't let the little one suffer. Dr. King's New Discovery loosens the phlegm and gives quick relief, and best of all, quickly it helps bring the child's physical condition up to normal. Dr. King's New Discovery should be kept on hand to nip "those fits of coughing". It has helped thousands of children during the past 50 years.

Get it at your druggists.

**RUMANIANS MAY JOIN U. S. ARMY**

Berlin Gives Out Invitations, Prob-  
ably Issued From Jassy.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Wolff Bu-  
reau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin, sends out this dispatch:

"On the Eastern front the follow-  
ing wireless message has been made public, probably by the Rumanian Government:

"To all officers—Soldiers wish-  
ing to serve in the American army

should apply to the American mil-  
itary mission at Jassy.

The first condition is severe discipline and un-  
conditional obedience. It will be necessary for soldiers to obtain a recom-  
mendation from their officers. Prefer-  
ence will be given those who are willing to serve permanently."

Buy from "Day" today—Raincoat.  
Day Rubber Co., 415 N. 4th st.—ADV.

**BELL-ANS**

Absolutely Removes  
Indigestion. Druggists

refund money if it fails. 25¢

Help needed at home can be called  
through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

EXHIBIT BUILDING  
OPPOSITE UNION  
STATION PROPOSED

Two-Story Structure Would Ex-  
tend From Eighteenth to  
Twentieth, Market to Chest-  
nut Street.

## ARCADE NEAR ENTRANCE

Plaza Covering Two Blocks Of-  
fered to City Plan Commission  
as Substitute.

A two-story artistic shop and mul-  
ticipal exhibit building facing Union  
Station and covering two city blocks  
between Eighteenth, Twentieth, Mar-  
ket and Chestnut streets is under  
consideration by the City Plan Com-  
mission. The project, conceived by  
the St. Louis Chapter, American Insti-  
tute of Architects, is designed to  
beautify the district surrounding the  
depot and screen off dilapidated  
property in the immediate neighbor-  
hood.

Plans presented to the commission  
show the building divided into two  
units, separated by an arcade or cov-  
ered passageway opposite the main  
entrance of Union Station and lead-  
ing to Chestnut street at Nineteenth  
street. The lower floor of the struc-  
ture is to be used for shops while  
the upper floor will serve as dis-  
play room for city and State manu-  
factured and agricultural products.

Second Plan Offered.

The plan was outlined at a meet-  
ing of the commission yesterday by  
Thomas C. Young, chairman of the  
Civic Plan Committee of the local  
chapter of the architects' organiza-  
tion, but no estimate of the cost of  
the proposed building was given.  
None of the members of the City  
Plan Commission was able to make  
any estimate at yesterday's  
meeting.

A substitute plan, providing for a  
plaza on the two blocks facing the  
station, instead of a building, and the  
widening of Nineteenth street  
from this plaza to Washington  
avenue, also was submitted by  
Young. It was taken under consider-  
ation by the commission.

There is also being considered by  
the commission a project to convert  
from 15 to 23 acres of partly unoc-  
cupied ground in the vicinity of the  
Delmar station of the Wabash Rail-  
road into a neighborhood park. This  
project, requiring the expenditure of  
approximately \$16,000 an acre, is in-  
dorsed by Park Commissioner Cul-  
liff, who declares it would not only  
beautify the surroundings but pro-  
vide recreation facilities for a section  
of the city greatly in need of it.

The proposed park will extend  
from Delmar boulevard to the  
intersection of Olive, Locust and  
Skinker roads (now before the Board  
of Public Service), and west from  
Hodiamont avenue to Rosedale ave-  
nue. The only part of this ground  
now occupied is the northern sec-  
tion, where two firms have switching  
stations.

Both plans, if indorsed by the  
commission, will go to the Board of  
Public Service. From there the  
projects will go to the Board of Al-  
dermen for the necessary legisla-  
tion to make them effective.

LAWYERS PLAN TO SELL  
THRIFT STAMPS TO CLIENTS

Bar Association Campaign Arranged  
at Meeting: S. W. Fordyce Jr.  
Heads Division.

The lawyers' division of the war  
stamps campaign is getting under  
way with a plan adopted at a meeting  
of the St. Louis Bar Association Mon-  
day, under which all lawyers, whether  
members of the association or not,  
are to be asked to underwrite their  
share.

Under the plan the lawyers are to  
have the privilege of reselling the  
stamps to clients and others with  
whom they come in contact, the  
amounts so purchased from them to be  
credited on the lawyers' subscrip-  
tions. It is felt by the promoters of  
the plan that lawyers have partic-  
ularly good opportunities for present-  
ing to their clients the merits of the  
stamps as investments for people of  
moderate means. S. W. Fordyce Jr.  
is captain of the lawyers' division.

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Buy from "Day" today—Raincoat.  
Day Rubber Co., 415 N. 4th st.—ADV.

## Prolhibition Party Calls Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A call for a  
special national convention of the  
Prohibition party in Chicago, March  
6, has been issued. The call con-  
tained an appeal to Governors of  
dry states for special Legislatures to  
ratify the prohibition constitutional  
amendment.

**Entire Block: Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh**

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redem Full Books for  
to take. Just try one 80¢ bottle for  
Indigestion or Constipation.—ADV.

Help needed at home can be called  
through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

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Entire



**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

**POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION**  
Average for entire year, 1917:  
Sunday, 361,263  
Daily and Sunday, 194,593

**THE POST-DISPATCH** sells more papers in St. Louis and Suburbs every day in the year than any other newspaper in the city. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE**  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00  
Daily without Sunday, one year, \$4.50  
Sunday without daily, one year, \$2.50  
Remit either by postal order, express money order or St. Louis exchange.

By air: In St. Louis and Suburbs, per month, \$5.00  
Carrier: Out of St. Louis, per month, \$4.00  
Remitted at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter.

Bill, Olive 6000 Kinloch, Central 6000

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM**

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice and corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 16, 1907.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

Treatment of Convicts.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
I think that "Observer," in regard to penitentiaries, takes the narrow view.

Some states have prisons that are a disgrace to civilization. To the very best of them, one thing.

The badmen of a prison never stop—anybody that wanted to do wrong—any more than the death penalty has stopped them. A society brutal enough to clamor for death or inhumanity quarters is the kind of society that tends to produce criminals in the first place.

Prison equipment and management mirror the civilization of the state or nation to which it belongs. Some of us saw the convict ship. We don't want to go back to that in spirit or in deed.

The state does not fight our personal battles. We can't make them be sentenced by the state for the good of the state. Deprivation of liberty is enough. Abuse and hardships introduce the personal element of rancor and revenge, which, once begun, know little if any moral or legal limitation.

No man can serve a prolonged jail sentence without being made better or worse by the experience. If, generally speaking, he is made worse, then the institution becomes merely a criminal factory. We pay for its upkeep and then turn around and get out those cut. We have these many more charity relief boards and build that many more houses for the increased inmates. If the men are to be made better, they must not only have as good an environment as they had outside, but necessarily, a better one. That environment can only be created by proper housing, exercise, good food, mental tonic, and the helpfulness and good will of the officials in charge.

In consequence we have stood so straight that we have leaned backwards in all such affairs. In giving our heroes the thanks of Congress and in bestowing swords upon them we have been religiously careful to make it certain that our enthusiasm should not be misunderstood. Those precautions today are anachronistic because today democracy is the standard by which political values are measured rather than the experience.

The two speeches ought to drive a wedge deep into German sentiment, if any capacity there remains for perceiving and appreciating justice in international dealings and common sense terms for bringing the reign of peace back to the world. They ought to dissipate the impudent fiction that Germany is fighting a defensive war instead of a war of conquest. May we not hope that they will strengthen the courage of those heirs in thought of the movement of 1848 who are toiling to substitute the rule of the German people for the rule of a cruel and conscientious autocracy?

**ALLIED POLITICAL DRIVE.**

Prefacing his statement of what the Entente is fighting for, Premier Lloyd George set forth what it is not fighting for. It is not aiming at the disruption of the German people and is not waging against them a war of aggression, he said.

President Wilson, in his address to Congress, gave the same assurance, using different and perhaps stronger terms. "We have no jealousy," he said, "of German greatness. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of specific enterprise, such as have made her record very bright and enviable. We do not wish to injure her or block in any way her legitimate influence or power."

As to what the Entente and the nations associated with it are fighting for, the statements of President and Premier run similarly along parallel lines, with the possible exception of references to the future of Russia.

The American objectives as formulated and numbered by Mr. Wilson are 14 in all. Of these five are vital to America—public treaty making, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers, reduction of armaments under international agreement and guarantee of the rights and integrity of large and small nations, also by international agreement.

Lloyd George did not make his presentation in the easily-grasped serial form and with the conciseness and clearness of Mr. Wilson's. The Russian situation was slightly more obscure than and on that subject he spoke with reserve. But as a whole the interpretations of both men on the fundamental requisites of a just peace are identical.

Reparation and full independence for Belgium, restoration of Northern France and Alsace-Lorraine, emancipation of Italy Irredente, autonomy for Austria-Hungary's polyglot peoples, restoration of Servia, Montenegro and Rumania, sovereignty for Turkey, but freedom for the peoples she has so long held in subjection; an independent state for all Polish peoples and an association of nations protecting common rights and safeguarding the peace—these are worthy and appealing purposes for which to fight.

The two nations on whose efforts victory chiefly depends are shown to be in the closest, most harmonious accord on what they are warring to accomplish. Unity of action will not be endangered by differences over the ends sought. Now, if in addition to the fullest agreement in principle, a military co-operation as close in attaining these objects can be brought about, a great, an enheartening, advance toward success will be scored.

It had been said that a political drive preliminary to a great military drive would be undertaken by the Governments associated in resisting German pretensions. Mr. Wilson declares for the evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's development. That this unequivocal declaration will have a tremendous effect in Russia may easily be believed, in view of existing conditions.

The two speeches ought to drive a wedge deep into German sentiment, if any capacity there remains for perceiving and appreciating justice in international dealings and common sense terms for bringing the reign of peace back to the world. They ought to dissipate the impudent fiction that Germany is fighting a defensive war instead of a war of conquest. May we not hope that they will strengthen the courage of those heirs in thought of the movement of 1848 who are toiling to substitute the rule of the German people for the rule of a cruel and conscientious autocracy?

NO BRIDGE SAVING IN TOLLS.

The city hall estimate is that 11 months and 13 days after the opening of the municipal bridge, it had saved the public a total of \$250,000 in tolls. At the 4 per cent rate on city bonds, this sum represents the annual interest on \$6,200,000, almost precisely the amount the bridge cost.

Missouri as a State is 100 years old this year, aged enough for conservative solidarity and young enough to push ahead with manly vigor.

GLIMPSE INTO THE SPORTING WORLD.

When Jess Willard, our enterprising showman, challenged Georges Carpenter, French fighter, he committed a "fox pass," as they say in circus circles.

Carpenter, at the time, was in the ring with Kaiser Bill, a tricky German slugger, who hits below the belt and bites and gouges, and he had no time to bother with our Mr. Willard.

Between wallops, however, he said to Willard's ringmaster: "Just as soon as the Kaiser is knocked out I will be willing to take up Willard's challenge. Until that time I'm going to be too busy fighting him to entertain any other ideas about fighting." A neat little French uppercut which should hold Mr. Willard for a while.

It may be doubted whether Carpenter, after he knocks out the Kaiser, will care to take on Willard. It will be a good deal of a come-down. Kaiser Bill fights foul, but he fights. Willard does everything but fight. It is true that he has shown his patriotism by leasing his circus outfit to the Government, but he ought to be over there helping Carpenter or at least giving the finishing touches to the sick man of Europe.

When the United States decided to take a hand in the European bout, Willard sent word to Washington that if they needed a strong boy to just call on J. W. and he would be there with a jolt that would jar the Kaiser's teeth loose. They looked around and found several jobs that Jess would fit into right nicely, but when they sent for him nobody was at home. It now transpires that Willard was busy getting ready to rent his elephants to the nation and prove his prowess by picking a fight with Carpenter.

According to an announcement from Washington all future war material plants are to be built in the Middle West—and St. Louis is the middle of the Middle West.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Hindenburgh's Eyes.

J. M. de Beaufort in "Behind the German Veil."

Hindenburgh stands more than six feet high. His whole personality radiates strength—but not in the sense that he is when I met him, 50 years of age, but looks much younger. His hair and mustache were still pepper-and-salt color. His face and forehead are deeply furrowed, which adds to his forbidding appearance.

His nose and chin are prominent, but the most striking feature of the man's appearance is his eyes. They are steel blue and very small, much too small for his head, which, in turn, is much too small compared to his body. But what the eyes lack in size they fully make up for in intensity and penetrative power. Until I met Hindenburgh I always thought that the eyes of the Mexican rebel Villa were the most cruel I had ever seen. They are as compared with those of Hindenburgh.

With 200 or more submarines on the coast an invasion of America would be practically impossible. Slow moving transports laden with troops would be shining marks for torpedoes. If our

high seas fleet were destroyed and all our heavy coast batteries silenced, the submersible would still be a sufficient defense against the landing of armed forces on American soil.

There is little probability, of course, that Germany could invade either America or England, but in times of war it is well to prepare for all eventualities. The fact that the Government is taking all necessary defensive and as well as offensive steps will be gratifying news to the country.

Finland appears to be becoming a republic by unanimous consent. Count one gain for the war.

ALDRICH, BRANDEIS AND MCADOO.

Mr. McAdoo is said to be planning a saving of \$400,000,000 a year in railroad operating costs. Supreme Justice Brandeis once expressed the opinion that by increased efficiency a great reduction could be made in railroad expenses, something like \$1,000,000 a day for the entire railroad system of the United States. Practical railroad men always ridiculed the idea. If the Brandeis goal is ever attainable, it ought to be possible to approximate it now, under the new conditions.

The late Senator Aldrich used to insist that by introducing the methods of private business into the conduct of the Government, \$300,000,000 could be saved a year. Mr. McAdoo thinks by substituting Government methods for private methods in railroading, \$400,000,000 can be saved a year. Was Mr. Aldrich right? Is Mr. McAdoo right?

Assuming both to be right, the duty of the American people is plain. They will arrange with private business to run their Government for them at a saving of \$300,000,000 a year and then arrange with the Government, which will have nothing else to do, to run the railroads at a saving of \$365,000,000 a year.

Let us have no more anxiety about the national war debt. Huge as it promises to be, we will quickly pay it off with the \$765,000,000 a year we shall save by letting private business manage the Government while the Government devotes its energies to managing private business.

Five miles of mountain barrier still separates the Austro-German armies from the plains of Venetia, not to mention 2,000,000 fighting sons of Italy, France and England.

OFFICIAL BADGES OF COURAGE.

While our grandfathers might have looked with horror upon any plan whereby military distinction was to be rewarded with ribbons and similar badges of honor, there is nothing repugnant to modern American ideals in the proposal that wounded heroes in the present war are to receive such marks of national approval. This does not mean that democratic notions have changed so much as it means that the world's outlook upon these matters has changed.

When the framers of the Constitution took such meticulous care to protect our people from the menace for foreign title and place, it was because of a natural revolt against the abuses of special privilege. In those days a title or a decoration conferred by a sovereign was understood to confer upon the individual receiving them a distinction handed down from father to son. They were marks of recognition of definitely established social barriers which shut off the recipients from the common herd. Many a man who could not have been bought at any price measurable in dollars might have been susceptible to the influence of stars and garters.

In consequence we have stood so straight that we have leaned backwards in all such affairs. In giving our heroes the thanks of Congress and in bestowing swords upon them we have been religiously careful to make it certain that our enthusiasm should not be misunderstood. Those precautions today are anachronistic because today democracy is the standard by which political values are measured rather than the experience.

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To some persons an extensive submarine program at this time might be considered labor lost inasmuch as there are few enemy bottoms available for torpedoing. It is true that an offensive arm America might find little use for the underwater craft, but it is as a defensive weapon that the submarine is looked upon by America.

It is just possible that the country, after the war, will give its "champion" the same rating that he gave himself while it was going on and send the bruiser and the Kaiser to the same scrap heap.

THE SUBMARINE PROGRAM.

Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, speaking at the City Club, told of the big submarine building program undertaken by the Government. He said that 130 boats of more than 800 tons each had been authorized and that with a year the United States would have a greater fleet of undersea boats than Germany.

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## "OVER THE TOP"

How He Reached the Front  
Line Trench and Spent a  
Night in Chilling RainBaptism of Fire Came While on the March---  
A Night With the Black Rats---Boy in  
Front of Him Victim of Shrapnel.

This is the third installment of Sgt. Arthur Guy Empey's book, "Over the Top," which will be published in full, in the Daily Post-Dispatch. An installment will be published every week day. There will be no Sunday installments.

## CHAPTER III.

I Go to Church.

UPON enlistment we had identity disks issued to us. These were small disks of red fiber worn around the neck by means of a string. Most of the Tommies also used a little metal disk which they wore around the left wrist by means of a chain. They had previously figured out that if their heads were blown off, the disk left on the left wrist would identify them. If they lost their left arm the disk around the neck would serve the purpose, but if their head and left arm were blown off, no one would care who they were, so it did not matter. On one side of the disk was inscribed your rank, name, number, and battalion, while on the other was stamped your religion.

C. of E., meaning Church of England; R. C., Roman Catholic; W. Wesleyan; P., Presbyterian; but if you happened to be an atheist you left it blank, and just handed you a pick and shovel. "Coal Boxes" Arrive.

My disc was stamped C. of E. This is how I got it: The Lieutenant who enlisted me asked my religion. I was not sure of the religion of the British, so I answered, "Oh, an old thing," and he promptly put down C. of E.

I want to go home. I want to go home. I don't want to go to the trenches no more. Where messages and whiz-bangs are galore.

Take me over the sea, where the Allemans can't set at me.

Oh my, I don't want to die.

I want to go home.

When overhead came a "swish" through the air, rapidly followed by three others. Then about 200 yards to our left in a large field, four columns of black earth and smoke rose into the air, and the ground trembled from the report—the explosion of four German five-nine's, or "coal-boxes." A sharp whistle blast, immediately followed by two short ones, rang out from the head of our column. This was to take up "artillery formation." We divided into small squads and went into the fields on the right and left of the road. The British were in the lead, and other shells followed this salvo. It was our first baptism by shell fire. From the waist up I was all enthusiasm, but from there down everything was missing. I thought I should die with fright.

I kept on writing. Turning to me a loud voice he asked: "Empey, aren't you C. of E.?"

I am angry and he commanded: "Don't you 'ye' me. Say 'Yes, Sir-Major!'"

I did so. Somewhat mollified he said: "Oh, no, you're not!"

After awhile we re-formed into columns of fours, and proceeded on our way.

Rats Overrun Cellars.

About 5:30 that night we reached the ruined village of H——, and I march to church began. After marching about five kilos we turned off and into an open field. At the end of this field the chaplain was standing in a hub of a semi-circle around him. Overhead there was a black speck circling round and round in the sky. This was a German Fokker. The chaplain had a book in his left hand—eye on the book, right eye on the airplane. We Tommies were sick, we had no books, so had both eyes on the airplane.

After church parade we were marched back to our billets and played football all afternoon.

## CHAPTER IV.

Into the Trench.

THE next morning the draft was inspected by our General, and assigned to different companies.

The boys in the brigade had been called General Old Pepper, and he certainly earned the sobriquet. I was assigned to B Company, another American named Stewart.

For the next 10 days we "rested" repairing roads for the Frenchies, drilling and digging, bombing.

One morning we were informed that we were going up the line, and the end of the roll, but the official prodigal and relatives. Moreover, they should salaries the same per cent from one company or the other. These facts should be chance.

Against the horizon we could see numerous observation balloons or "blimps" as they are called.

On the afternoon of the next day's march I witnessed my first aerial warfare. It was a German aeroplane, and he belief that scandalous exposure, and if we were in the matter, the secret investigation. It was the end of the roll, but the official prodigal and relatives. Moreover, they should salaries the same per cent from one company or the other. These facts should be chance.

The boy in front of me named Prentiss crumpled up without a word. A piece of shell had gone through his shrapnel-proof helmet. He felt sick and weak.

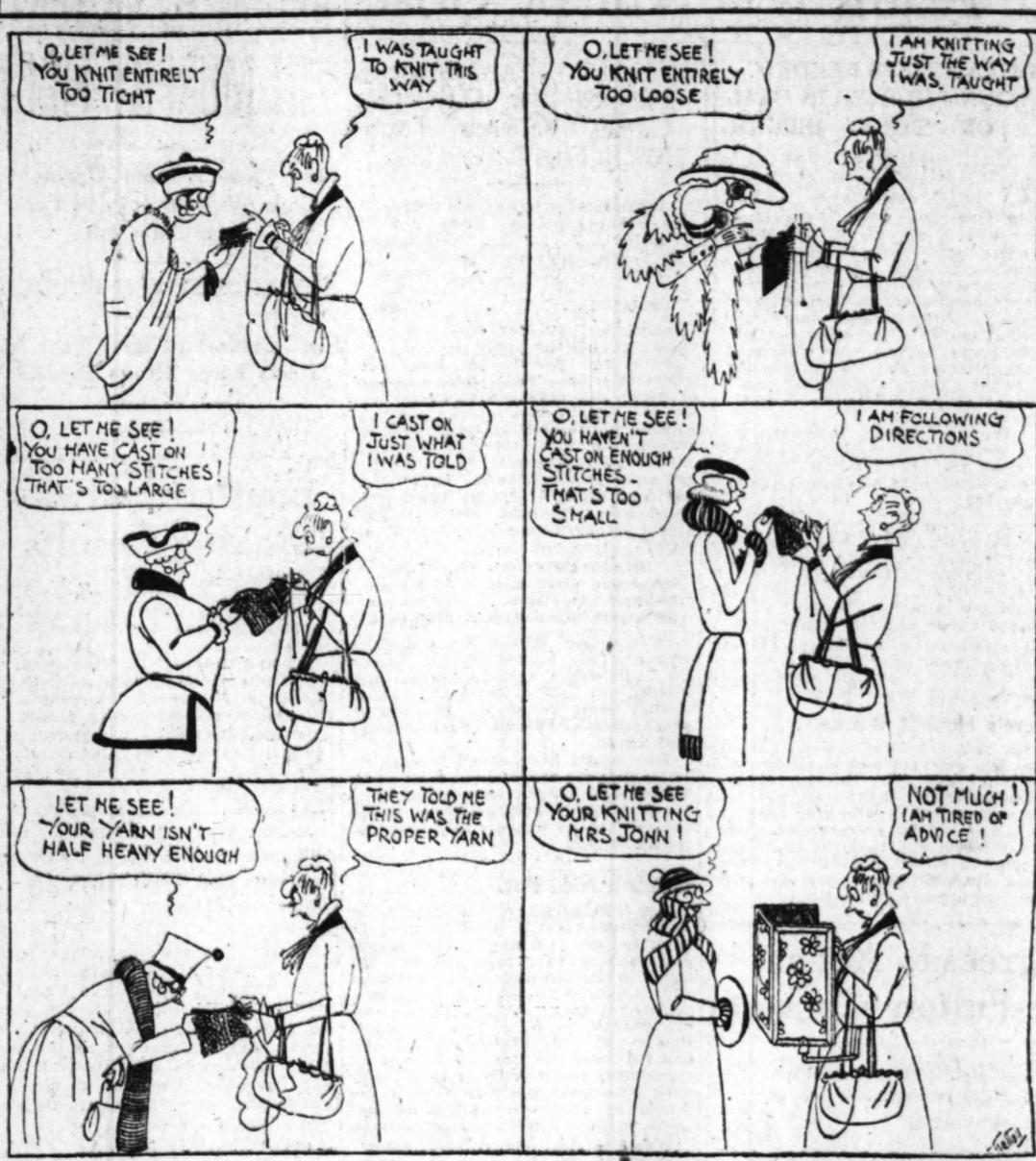
In about 30 minutes we reached the front line. It was dark as pitch. Every now and then a German star shell would pierce the blackness out in front with its silvery light. I was trembling all over, and felt very lonely and afraid. All orders were given in whispers. The company was relieved past us, and disappeared into the blackness of the sky, while little puffs of white smoke were bursting all around it. These puffs appeared like tiny balls of cotton, while after each burst could be heard a dull "pop."

The sergeant of my platoon informed us that it was a German aeroplane, and wondered how he could tell from a distance, because the plane looked like a little black speck in the sky. I expressed my doubt as to whether it was English, French or German. We were in the air and anti-aircraft shells when exploding emitted white smoke, while the German shells gave forth black smoke, and, as he expressed it, "It must be an Allemann, because our pom-poms are shelling, and I know our batteries are not off their ballyhoppers and are certainly not strafing our own planes, and another piece of advice—don't chuck your hat about until you've been up the line and learned something."

The word "stand down" was passed along the line, and the sen-

## ALL IN A KNITTER'S LIFE

By KETTEN



## The Seven Ages of Love

By NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH

## No. 3.—THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AGE.

THERE is a time in a woman's life when she will marry anything; an hour in a bachelor's existence when he will propose to a lamp post if there is nothing more attractive within sound of his pleading.

Why? Because their hour has come. The psychological age is upon them and they can no more escape marriage than a child can elude whooping cough or mumps.

If you doubt this proposition for a moment consider the marriages of your friends. Perhaps you have already considered them and have decided that they can be accounted for only as the act of God.

Have you not noticed sometimes a husband, and asked yourself wonderingly, "What in the name of all beauty and joy prompted you to take each other?" What fatal folly led that poor, driven man to choose that angular creature with the buzz saw voice for all the loveliness he might lawfully take for ever and ever?

The author of that ancient lyric certainly knew what to propose. And there is no doubt whatever that Curlylocks, Curlylocks, wilt thou be mine?

Thou must not wash dishes nor feed the swine, But sit in a parlor and sew a fine seam,

And feed upon strawberries, sugar and cream."

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## All Bees in the National Commission's Bonnet May Be Traced to B. B. Johnson

DEALS FOR SNYDER ARE DECLARED OFF BY BRANCH RICKEY



Thrift Stamps.

IN times of war,  
They bone us for  
The necessary cash  
To land upon  
The warlike Hun  
And deal the fatal smash.

And it is right;  
To win the fight  
We've got to have the dough.  
And those who stay  
Will have to pay  
For those who have to go.

So buy Thrift Stamps  
And put the clamps  
Upon the German horde;  
We'll surely win  
If you kick in—  
Buy all you can afford.

We have no chance  
To go to France and  
Help the boys to win;  
But we are proud  
To be allowed  
Our money to chip in.

The boys who fight  
Have every right  
To look to us to pay;  
They bear the brunt;  
So do your stunt;  
And buy Thrift Stamps today.

*Baker Again Heads Phillips' Head*

Line. His recent actions would indicate that he has 'em headed in the wrong direction.

The American boxers who have been wild to get a match with Jimmy Wilde will not get the chance unless they go over as boxers. That's what makes 'em wild.

Yes, Gwendoline, we are aware that Valentine's day doesn't come on April 14. But what is a month or two to a regular patron of the Page avenue line?

*Shorter the Better.*

Jess Willard says he is in shape to go the rounds, and he doesn't care a rap how short they make the route.

Sam Crawford, who put the "who's in Wahoo," is being touted by Dame Rumor for a berth with San Francisco. Sam ought to still be good enough to dim the splendor of some of the native sons out there.

*Condie Mack may have a clinch on the cellar after all. Ty Cobb is thinking about enlisting in the Marines.*

Heinz Zim has signed to play with the New York Giants. Spiking the rumor that Heinz had chased himself out of the National League.

*Many Deals Discussed.*

There certainly was a lot of talk about trades at the Cincinnati meeting. It seems most of the club owners are not thoroughly satisfied with their clubs, and that is the reason. I know that the Pirates and Brooklyn had closed a deal late yesterday, but of course, couldn't say that Snyder won't be shifted elsewhere providing we felt that the Cardinals would be bettered by what we got in return.

The Cardinals don't want a repetition of the Hornsby case. That received entirely too much publicity, in view of the fact that weeks ago I stated there was no chance for any club to get Hornsby. In order to avoid the repetition, I am saying that Snyder will remain with us. That suits Hendricks, too.

*Fulton Case Surprises.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—There was considerable surprise here yesterday when it was announced that affairs in the case of Derrill Pratt were just the reverse of what has been generally believed. It has been supposed that the New York Americans were about to buy Pratt, and that the Browns were coy and difficult about letting him go, except for huge money. It seems to be all the other way. The Browns would gladly part with the dandy, and play him for the Owners. Pratt doesn't seem to buy a lawsuit. Pratt might be summoned away from his club time after time by the red tape of his suit against the Browns, and Hug doesn't much care to be bothered in this fashion.

*Browns Seek Catcher.*

Bobby Quinn of the Browns was expected to give his voice to the sale of Derrill Pratt. On the contrary, after explaining why Pratt couldn't be sold right now, he went for a catch. He wants to have a good one, to replace Henry Severide, who died. "That bird was a real catcher, and his enlistment hurt us heavily."

More news came in concerning George Sisler, reported as on his way to join the army. Final and authentic—he isn't going, not this trip anyway. Not with all the folks who are totally dependent on him anyhow.

*Herrmann Re-elected.*

August Herrmann was re-elected as president of the National Baseball Commission at the annual meeting of the commission yesterday. At the meeting of the National Commission, held at the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, headed by Secretary Farrell, waited upon the commission and discussed ways and means whereby the major leagues could be put in the major co-operation with the major leagues. No definite plans were made but the National Commission assured the committee that the majors would co-operate in every way possible during the minor in view of expenses the minors in 1918.

*Fed. Case Settled.*

The commission announced that an agreement had been reached in the Federal League case, but no details were given. It was said the action

taken would be made public within four or five days.

The question of the war tax of admissions to ball parks, including passes, was not discussed by the commission today. An announcement was made that this matter is now in the hands of the committee which has been appointed to visit Washington and inquire into the operation of the tax.

While the big leaguers conferred in corners, Joe Tinker and Roger Bresnahan got together and tried to settle up the bill of fare of the Toledo and Columbus clubs. They were as mysterious as the major leaguers and hadn't a word to say.

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# THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

## METAL SHARES STRONG FEATURE TO TRADING IN NEW YORK MARKET

U. S. Steel and Other Issues Score Good Gains  
in the Day's Trading---Bonds  
Are Fairly Active

Cincinnati, yesterday, to Boston, probably drawing to a close, it regards his base. Body else has the Buck would amputate getting temperature much more highly ap-

### Costly Folly.

lumous efforts to penetrate into the United States through the railroads. Fred Toney now has won the title of being the most popular and slacker. For active, Toney has been 1, and will be sub-

stituted by the act of Toney's

to himself, which is under con-

cern good-pitching and

naturally a matter for debate. A

point on which there was scarcely

room for wide divergence of opinion,

was the probability of favorable re-

sults on opinion among the nations

opposed to Germany; and the stock

market took an great in-

terest of this aspect as the ac-

curate bearing of the incident on

leaving Matty's pitch-

suffered a sad dent.

Eller and Schneider

round out. Were

not even the possible

were not even a factor, since Chicago

was heavily aided by the

club will suffer

from the draft, misfortune. In fact,

the ground of complaint

hadwin and Jack Mil-

most prized stars, have

distinguished by the war

will all the managers

big league clubs

of joy at the pros-

pects and even

certainty that the clas-

will not see some

ending position broken

call.

Scandinavian exchanges remained

practically stationary, but these had

been gone in our favor,

after the high records established

last year.

Several highly important consid-

erations apply to the exchanges of

the belligerents in this market, among

them the prospective demand upon

the Government of the crop,

the early part of January to

21, 1912, March to 17, 1912, with

actuals selling about 15 to 20 points

below the continued demand from

liverpool and london trade and

quarantine. Prices rallied to within

10 points of the market, the war

and then was covering on the western

belt forecast while there is little hope

of precipitation for the southwest.

Cotton Opening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cotton futures

opened fairly steady; January \$2.10 to

2.12; March, \$1.32; July, 20.90; Octo-

ber, 29.92c.

Liverpool Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Cotton Spot List:

Spot, first, 21.26; Sales, 3000 bales, in-

cluding 2500 American.

Cotton Ginned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton ginned

for January 1, 1912, to 10,000

bales and exclusive of inters, the censu-

reus today was 184,519 and sec. 183,513

bales. Ginnings by states this year were:

Alabama, 482,016; Arizona, 12,748;

Arkansas, 1,000; California, 16,752;

Florida, 1,000; Georgia, 44,748;

South Carolina, 3,946.

The first of the British collateral

debt due on Feb. 1, with another

following next September. The for-

mer was quoted today at 100 asked

the September issue was be-

tween 97 and 98.

### DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

THE best way to keep

in touch with the market is to buy a Di-

alit and pay a small

fee weekly or month-

ly. As you grow old, you will

need the Diamond

for that it was so easily

to get the same result

in the same time.

Many of our

have adopted this plan

to save money.

Opening Chicago Stocks.

Reported by G. H. Walker & Co. on

North Fourth street.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—

Bid. Asked.

American Can ... 28 25

American Shipbuilding ... 89 90

Auto. Edition ... 104 105

Baird, M. ... 110 115

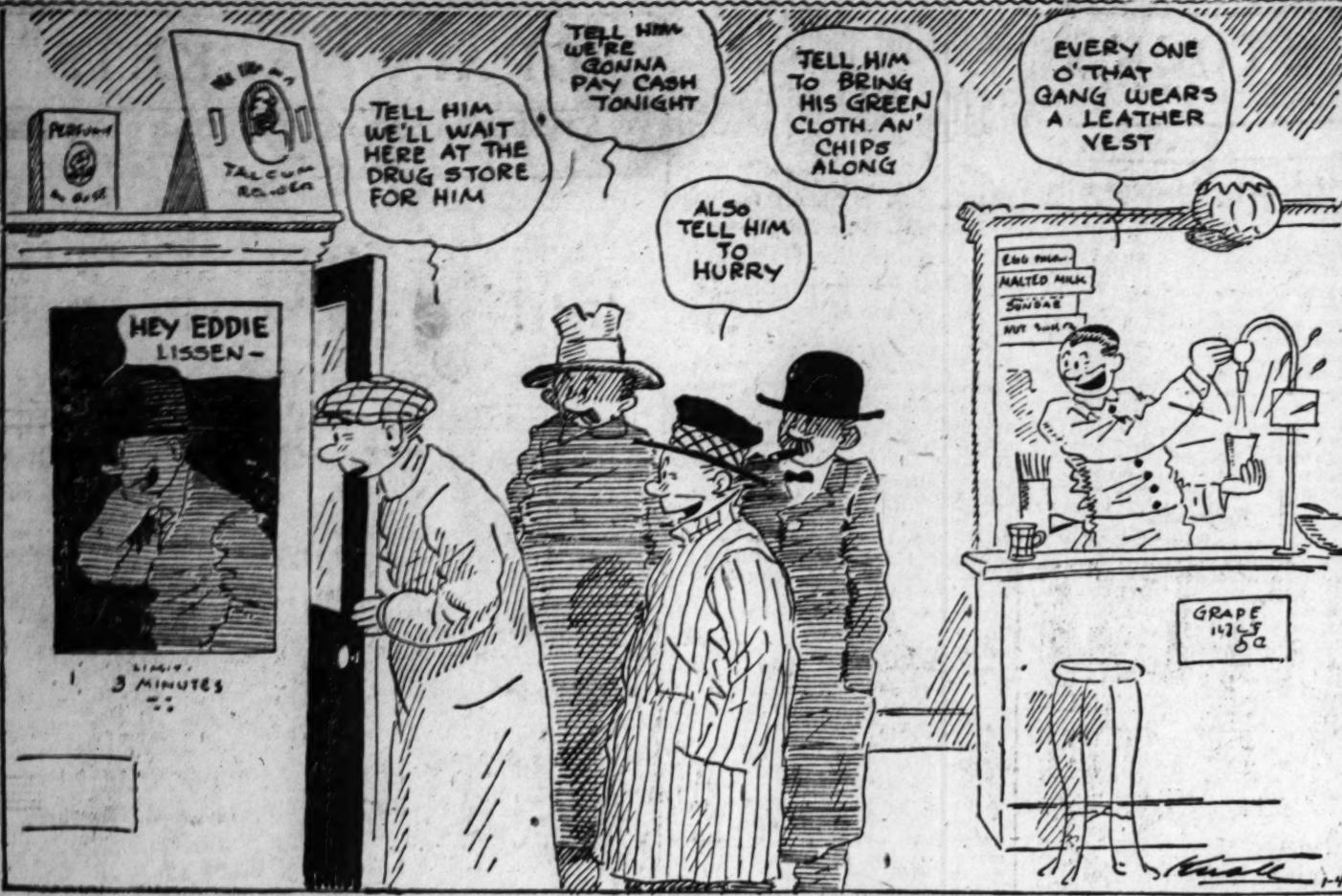
Baird, N. ... 98 102

Baird, R. ... 100 105

Baird, T. ... 144 146

Baird, W. ... 126 128

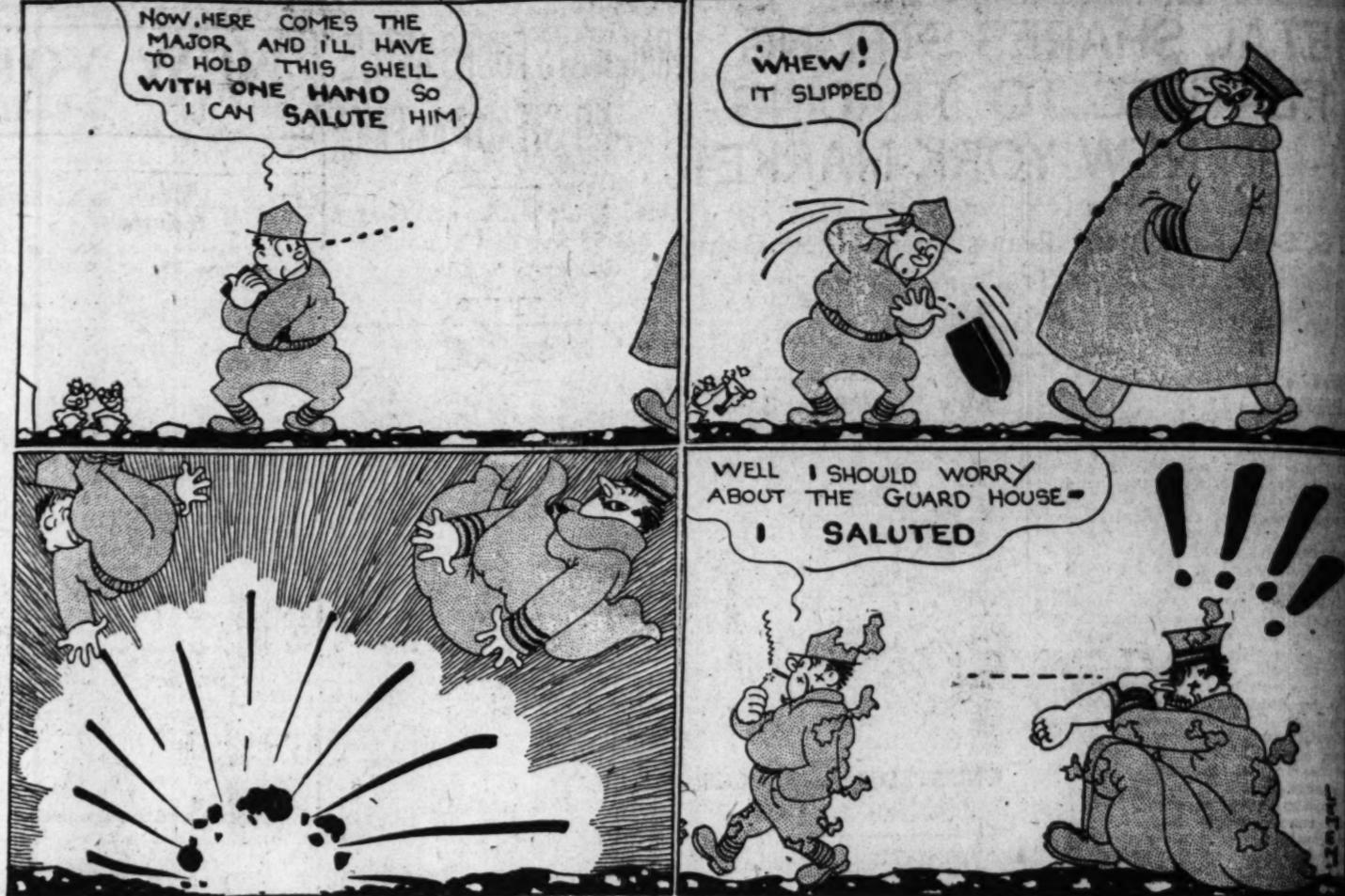
PENNY ANTE: One of Those Eleventh-Hour Rushes



By Jean Knott

VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



Circulation B  
The circulation of the Daily  
Post-Dispatch has increased  
over before in the history  
of the paper. It is also true of the Sunday  
comics, which are open to all.

VOL. 70. NO. 140.

BAKER SAYS WE  
HAVE 1,500,000  
MEN UNDER ARMS

Equipment Available  
Every Fighting Man  
Can Be Sent to France  
1918, Secretary Tells  
Senate Committee.

Army of Substantial Size  
Overseas and Training  
Here Is Proceeding Rapidly, He Declares.

Cross-Questioned by  
Senators and He Declares  
Delays Caused Were Essential to Ultimate Adequate Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (By Associated Press) — Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war, in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the Senate Military Committee. The Secretary was not interested in reading his statement, and when asked he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles. Abandoning the Springfield rifle and adopting the modified Enfield, he said, had been much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the Ordnance Bureau in changing the type," said Sec. Baker. "I personally approved the delay. I think the Ordnance Board acted right," adding that the Board had been directed to furnish a larger number of improved arms.

Not Inefficient to Change Model  
"It isn't inefficient to change the model. It is greater supply because a change is required," he said, adding that all men sent to France had ample rifles and that all rifle training was well supplied.

Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was known that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker insisted that the delay in changing the model had, in the end, produced much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after Enfield went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks, and insisted that American rifle production is now "adequate" that all men called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in getting Lewis guns to England, used successfully in France.

... Disputes Baker's Statement  
"Yes, there was," Mr. Secretary retorted the Senator.

Secretary Baker continued in disputing the machine gun contention that existed when he became secretary.

... Senator McKellar thought it was unreasonable.

"Well, it's a matter of judgment," said Baker.

Secretary Baker told of the investigation of machine guns.

"The board's deliberations delayed for one second the delivery of any gun after last April," Baker positively. "It delayed guns, including the new Browning, before April."

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything which would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything your work will help. Whenever you think of anything, I'd like to hear it up to date."

Believes Work Is Well Done  
Conceding delays and errors in judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker epitomized his in these words:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort and health and general well-being of an army."

Officers and men, he explained, a statement of the mobilization accomplishments, have been made possible for modern warfare. Independent lines of communication are in process of construction and great programs have been instituted for the production of instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern, effective kind, the Secretary claimed, have been provided for every soldier in France and available for every fighting man who can be sent to France.

An army of nearly a million half men enlisted and selected out of a total of 1,500,000 men. The only thing he's a member of is the human race and he's not in very good standing with that."

Let the Wedding Bells Ring On



The Only Thing  
Is Grump a club man?  
"No; the only thing he's a member of is the human race and he's not in very good standing with that."

Boston Transcript  
Continued on Page 2, Column 2

SPEAKING OF MEATLESS AND WHEATLESS DAYS.—By GOLDBERG.



(Copyright, 1918, by E. A. Rumely.)

FIFTY-FIFTY



(Copyright, 1918, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF HAD OLD KID WEBSTER HANGING ON THE ROPES.—By BUD FISHER.



(Copyright, 1918, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

SAY, POP!"—SNIP! AND THE JOB'S WELL DONE.—By PAYNE.



(Copyright, 1918, by E. C. Features Syndicate, Inc.)

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Boston Transcript  
Continued on Page 2, Column 2